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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTERS FOR WORKERS

AMERICAN IMPERIAL EXPLOITRESS ANGERS FRENCH TOILERS.

Socialist Labor Party State Tickets—
Unreliability of Census Figures—
Nebraska S. P. Paper's Giveaway—
Bryan on Roosevelt Photographs Self.

If certainly is significant of things that an angry crowd of workers in France chose the estate of an American millionaire for the performance of deeds of violence. In all likelihood the American exploitress conducted herself in France with that arrogance which ever marks the tyrant in the robes of democracy. A daughter of democratic America whose estate comes from plunder is just the character to indulge abroad in such a manner as to irritate her victims into an excess of rage.

Students of psychology, who have hitherto given to the so-called Socialist party the palm for Queensness upon the strength of that party's having conceived the idea of a "demi-Socialist" are now exercised over the question whether the palm for Queensness does not rightly belong to Mlle. Gaby Delys, the Parisian dancing girl who conceived the role of a "demi-virgin." Surely a "demi-virgin" is an unsurpassable Queen's Imagining, argue some of the palm-givers; not so, answer other palm-givers; and they insist that decidedly Queer though the imagining of a "demi-virgin" is, 'tis not half as much of a Queer as the imagining of a "demi-Socialist."

At last justice is done to Edgar Allan Poe. By a vote of 60 out of 97 this American genius enters the Hall of Fame. This is a victory that speaks well for our generation. Against Poe were arrayed the bitter crew of plagiarists whose hatred is bitter of the intellect they have stolen from; against him were the Pharisees who ever seek to cleanse the outside of their platter with the external show of morality; against him were the clerical owls capable only of screeching and blinking at the sight of light. These were all rolled in the dust. The power of Genius asserted itself triumphant. An analysis of the vote for Poe shows that, of the 69 votes he received, 21 were cast by college presidents, 17 by professors of history and scientists, 18 by publicists, editors and authors, and 13 by jurists, while the vote came from New England and the South, the Middle States, the Far and the Middle West—truly a national homage that does honor to the land.

With the announcement in this issue of a full Socialist Labor Party ticket in Colorado there are now nineteen States in which the militant Socialists of the land need not face the disagreeable alternative of either disfranchising themselves, or casting their votes away.

"Padding" is the charge now brought against the Census of 1910. The reports are that "never before were there disclosed such glaring instances of fraud as have marked the counting of noses in the United States this year." The reports are not to the effect that this year's frauds in the counting of noses substitute the previous years' frauds in jacking up the wages. The conclusion is justifiable that this year's padding does not substitute the previous years' "doctoring," but that the "padding" has been added to the "doctoring." Day by day the Census publication becomes a more and more unreliable, misleading and fraudulent document.

With a candor (or is it simplicity) that is admirable the "Weekly Enterprise," Lincoln, Neb., Socialist party organ of the 17th of this month, jubilantly describes the meetings of the S. P. candidate for Governor with these words: "His meetings remind you of the days of Populism." The description is graphic, synoptic, prophetic.

The Des Moines, Ia., "News," having asked Mr. Bryan what he thought of Roosevelt, received this answer:

"It's an interesting study. I am watching him. You will notice that the quality of his insurgency, varies according to locality. He appears to be a great deal more of an insurgent in Kansas than in New York. As for his new nationalism I am not quite certain. If he will submit a diagram showing what is new in his national-

ism and national in his newism I will try to pass judgment upon it. But in what he has been saying and doing there is not very much that is either new or national."

Change Bryan for Roosevelt, and Roosevelt for Bryan, and the above will still fit.

The New York morning papers of the 20th are mostly full with the report of Assistant District Attorney Robert Elder's testimony bringing graft home upon a large number of Senators in the matter of the Anti-Race Track bill. Who is reading the report with keenest interest? The men implicated? No. They, of course, are interested; but the keenness of their interest in the reports is nothing to the keenness of interest with which a very much larger number of folks, wholly disconnected with that particular affair, are studying the questions and answers. That large number of folks are receiving a liberal education on how to conduct themselves, and what mistakes not to make, when they shall have a chance to try bribery. These folks are simply quivering with a peculiar quiver as they peruse the report of Assistant District Attorney Elder's examination.—Stop graft, bribery, cheating under a social system whose chief staple is insecurity of living? Fudge!

To judge by Milwaukee reports the Socialist party candidate for Congress Victor L. Berger might go to school to, and learn economics from the Republican party in his city. At a public meeting the Republican McGee, answering Berger's loudly made promises to lower prices, pointedly said: "The Social Democratic party can not lower the high cost of living, and any one who says he can is a liar." The language may not be parliamentary; it certainly is a "bull's eye."

Postal banks, a clumsy plan to balk the flow of cash into the regulation banks, is "up against it." All manner of impediments are being thrown in its way; and the impediments proceed in organized form from the administration in Washington. Originally intended to give a chance to depositors in small and large cities to keep their shekels from being used against themselves by the banking interests, word now comes from Washington that the appropriation to install the system is too small to extend it to all parts.—Query: Were the Insurgents who pushed this plan participants in the deception?

The third plank in the platform of the A. F. of L. Labor party ticket that has been set up in the State of Washington reads like a slap in the face of Mr. John Mitchell. When the Commission was in session in the great coal miners' strike of 1902 and Mr. Mitchell was on the stand, he indignantly spurned the accusation of being in favor of abolishing child labor. The third plank of the Washington Labor party demands the "non-employment of children under sixteen years of age."

A Wisconsin Republican member of Congress is reported to say: "I'm afraid of the Socialist vote this year, but," referring to the very bourgeois radical platform adopted by the Wisconsin Republican party this year, he added cheerfully, "maybe our platform will hold them in line for us." It must be a great comfort to the Socialist party to feel that their platform can be so nearly duplicated by the bourgeois.

The item in the newspapers announcing "a fight ahead" at the coming meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution is no news at all. It would be news if the Daughters were to meet without fighting. An organization, that incarnates exactly the opposite at all points of what the American Revolution stood for and yet pretends to be of that Revolution, is too palpably at fistcuffs with facts not to be at perpetual fistcuffs with itself.

Roosevelt may certainly go down in history as a shining illustration of Nemesis overtaking the evil-doer. Within three years of the day that he calumniated three innocent men, at the time awaiting trial, and since acquitted, as "undesirable citizens" he is himself being denounced by men of standing in his own Republican party as "the leading menace to this country to-day."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

To Dr. Karl Liebknecht,
En tour in the United States,
Comrade:—

As a delegate of the German Social Democracy to the International Congress at Copenhagen you will remember that, a Resolution on Unity from the French delegation being before the house, I called upon the delegation of the Socialist party to take the platform and make statement of what the Congress had to expect of them in the matter. Six years before, at Amsterdam, the first resolution for Unity came up, and although it was boisterously applauded by the S. P. delegation, the officers of the S. P. rejected the unity proposition made by the Socialist Labor Party. In view of that the Copenhagen Congress was entitled to know whether the equally boisterous applause bestowed by the S. P. delegation upon the second Resolution on Unity was to be taken seriously, or was only a platonic demonstration. And I added that, as far as the S. L. P. was concerned, it stood ready to unite upon no conditions other than the principles enunciated by the International Congress—liberal immigration; the recognition of the permanent and revolutionary mission of the economic organization, that is Unionism; and minority representation.

You will also remember the answer officially made by the S. P. delegation—"unity had already been effected in America"; "the S. L. P. did not exist"; "what was left of the S. L. P. was one man who had whimsical notions about Unionism, was an enemy of the Labor Movement, and spent his time in heaping abuse upon the S. P."

Notwithstanding the rush of your tour in America it cannot be other than that you will perceive more than one fact which does not square with the allegation that "the S. L. P. does not exist." Notwithstanding the Chinese Wall that the S. P. tries to raise around you, lest you discover facts detrimental to their fiction of "unity being already effected in America," quite enough facts must have leaped over the Wall, or peeped through its chinks, conclusively establishing the existence of an active and virile S. L. P. Movement in the land.

The actual facts, however fractionally they may reach, cannot choose but puzzle you. The question is bound to rise to your mind—

What's it all about?

Although your tour in America is primarily agitational in the interest of Socialism in general, and not undertaken for purposes of observation, investigation and study, the presentation of a little bunch of certain facts, facts that are fresh and readily verified, will surely be welcomed. They will afford you an insight into the "lay of the land"; they will be of assistance in further inquiries; they will throw light upon "what's it all about."

In February of this year the trolley employees of Philadelphia, the third city of the land, rebelled for better conditions. They went on strike. Goaded by the cynic brutality of both the Company and the political administration of the city, the central body, in which almost all the Unions of Philadelphia were represented, considered, deliberated and finally decided to stand by their struggling fellow proletarians of the trolley lines. A general strike was voted and ordered—and the order was obeyed by almost all the Unions. Among the few Unions that answered the order with flat disobedience were the Philadelphia Locals of the United Brewery Workmen of America, with headquarters in Cincinnati. O., although they had themselves voted, on the central body, for the order calling out the workmen of

OPEN LETTER

the city on a general strike.

The act of the large majority of the industrial proletariat of Philadelphia was a healthy manifestation of Labor solidarity; the act of the brewery workers was an act of ignominious desertion.

In sight of this double manifestation the Socialist press of the land divided:—

The press of the S. L. P. applauded the strike; poured into Philadelphia all the agitational literature that it could in order to invigorate the men in battle; and, consistently with such conduct, it condemned the desertion of the brewery Locals.

The press of the S. P., on the contrary, while it also boomed the strike, yet, with typical inconsistency, approved the deserters' conduct either with silence, or even outspokenly. In this outspoken approval the S. P. organ, the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," set the pace, and was closely followed by another S. P. paper, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." On March 19 of this year, the strike being then at its height, and increased pressure being brought upon the brewery workers to join, the Philadelphia "Tageblatt" came out with a leading editorial sustaining the brewers in their desertion of their fellow workers—sustaining them in the same breath that the paper admitted that the brewers owed to these very workers the favorable economic conditions which they, the brewers, enjoyed. And the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the next day, March 20, reproduced the bulk of that "Tageblatt" editorial with obvious satisfaction.

Nor was this all. Amid the approval, on the part of the S. P. press, that silence implies, but loud condemnation by the S. L. P., the "Tageblatt" published at frequent intervals, running all the way during the strike, a series of articles entitled "Transit Gespräche" (Transit Talks), in which the strike was ridiculed, calumniated and stabbed in the back;—and these articles were furnished by the Rapid Transit Company against which the strike was on,—and they were paid for in cash. See, for instance, "Tageblatt" of March 10, 1910.

Nor yet was this all. At this fall's convention of the Brewery workers they rewarded the S. P. with a \$1,000 bonus for its conduct during the Philadelphia strike. Where an organization supports a party with money and withholds its votes the gift is a bribe. It goes without saying that when Socialism is bribed it is not bribed in the interest of Socialism.

Only one little bunch of facts is here cited. Upon inquiry and investigation you will be able to multiply them indefinitely.

In the "Neue Zeit" for last September 16, J. Karski, writing upon the late Copenhagen Congress, refers to the "lamentable fact that the English and American Trades Unions are not permeated with the spirit of the class struggle." And he correctly adds: "Where this spirit is lacking, neither can the sense of international solidarity assert itself." Leaving England aside, Karski's charge is true, and so is his conclusion. The opportunity for international solidarity to arise is next to none where national solidarity is hacked to pieces; and the opportunity for national solidarity to develop is blocked if the hacking to pieces is done under the shield of a party that calls itself Socialist, and to the orchestration of ribald denunciations of the S. L. P. for preaching the doctrine of the class struggle, and condignly castigating its shameful violations.

What the capitalist cannot himself do in the way of benumbing and

smashing the Spirit of the Class Struggle, he leaves for his paid "Labor Lieutenants" in the Unions to do; and what not even these can do becomes vastly easier for a body that sails under the colors of Socialism to accomplish. True enough the S. P. disclaims all sympathy with the Civic Federation, the capitalist patron of the A. F. of L. and kindred bodies. True enough the S. P. even denounces the Civic Federation—

But Esau's hand suits ill with Jacob's voice.

The little bunch of facts cited above serves also as a sample illustration to dispose of a very common delusion, the delusion that the S. P. fits American conditions better than does the S. L. P. The little bunch of facts cited above demonstrates the S. P. to be a purblind imitation of European conditions absent in America. In Europe such abortions as Civic Federationized Unions are known only as horrible exceptions. In America they are the horrible rule. One more evidence of this may be gathered from the most significant fact that the non-Union staff of the Victoria Cafeteria in San Francisco walked out this very month so soon as it was announced that the A. F. of L. culinary Unions were about to "unionize" the establishment. Those non-Union, unorganized workers, held, based upon an extensive experience, that so soon as the A. F. of L. "unionized" the place wages would be cut all around and intenser work forced upon them. European tactics, under such circumstances, are inapplicable here. In fact a careful ascertaining of the facts and weighing of them exposes the S. P. as a misfit in America. The slump in the S. P. vote proves the fact; the S. P.-man A. M. Simons' statement that his party had become a hissing and a br-word with the actual wage earners of America corroborates the fact; the colossal circumstance that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," which once enjoyed a circulation of about 25,000, has, despite the increase in the population of German proletarians, dropped probably below 5,000, accentuates the fact.

The little bunch of facts cited above, as a sample, may help you to understand the situation in America, and enable you to pick your way independently in the course of further inquiry.

The little bunch of facts accounts for the persistent opposition on the part of the leadership of the S. P. to treat with the S. L. P. as a body, and to decline all Unity except with members individually. In no other way could the S. L. P. be throttled, and the S. P. have full swing.

The little bunch of facts accounts for the S. L. P.'s vitality against all odds, and assures its indestructibility. The little bunch of facts accounts for the persistent opposition on the part of the leadership of the S. P. to treat with the S. L. P. as a body, and to decline all Unity except with members individually. In no other way could the S. L. P. be throttled, and the S. P. have full swing.

Finally, the little bunch of facts proves the necessity of Unity,—speedy Unity, upon the principles of the International Congress—the principles of liberal immigration and the recognition of the revolutionary mission of the economic organization, without which the Spirit of the Class Struggle cannot rise in America, and neither international nor national solidarity assert themselves; and the principle of minority representation, without which the individual S. L. P. member would otherwise become a sharer in the responsibility for all other "little bunches of fact" that the S. P. may and would otherwise undoubtedly engender.

Fraternalty,
EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.

municipal ownership humbug and pure and simple swindle in this State.

I arrived at Winona on October 12, and proceeded to look up the local organizer of the Socialist Labor Party Section, Grant Campbell. When I found him and identified myself, he laid down his tools and we went to hold a non-day meeting at the Winona wagon works. During my stay in that city I was assisted by Campbell and others.

Winona is an industrial city of about 25,000 population. The surrounding country is thickly settled by small farmers, who are affected by the development and growth of capitalism in the same manner as all members of the middle class.

I stayed here four days. One thousand leaflets were distributed, 55 pamphlets were sold and seven subscriptions for the Party press secured. Three applications for membership in the Section of the Socialist Labor Party were received.

The Public Ownership party, as the S. P. is called here, was conspicuous by its absence from all of our meetings. The fact is that there is not much of that party left at Winona and it is due to the intrepid activity of our members.

Rudolph Katz.

ATTENTION, MILWAUKEE!

The members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee should bear in mind that the last opportunity to register is on Tuesday, November 1. This must be attended to. The County Clerk has set a day aside (the day is not definitely announced, watch daily papers for date) between November 1 and November 3 when the voters can receive full instructions how to vote on the voting machine. All S. L. P. men should obtain these instructions. Don't forget to vote for our Congressional candidates:

CHAS. HENTCHELL, 4th Cong. Dist.
KARL OBERHEU, 5th Cong. Dist.
Alb. Schnabel, Organizer.

PACK OF MASQUERADERS.

Characterization of Socialist Party by Stodel.

Rockville, Conn., October 18.—In carrying the message of the Socialist Labor Party to workmen of the cities of this State, I have covered, since October 12, the towns of Mystic, Stonington, Pansatuck, Norwich and Willimantic. Many leaflets on "Wages and High Prices" were given away, some seventy-five pamphlets disposed of and nine subscribers secured for the Weekly People. The towns of Mystic, Stonington and Pansatuck are known as "no license" towns. That means there are no saloons such as are known elsewhere, in the places. Instead, the drug-stores take care of dispensing drinks. And they do it so well that in one drug store section sixteen deaths from wood alcohol were reported in a few months recently. One of these "pharmacies" not long ago sold 160 bottles of intoxicants one evening when a sociable was being conducted in its neighborhood; there was a great need of "consulting" the drug store that night.

I came across some hand bills and folders which the "Socialist" party is handing out as educational matter. The contents show how little of Socialist principles are advocated. That "how little" is absolutely none. And the "literature" itself is the best proof that the so-called Socialist party is but an aggregation of masqueraders. In an eight-page folder which came into my hands, I saw the "labor record" of some Connecticut representatives "in Congress." The votes of these representatives were given on such bills as the Eight Hour law, anti-piloteage bills, and ship subsidy, and objection is found with the Congressmen, either as they voted for or against a particular bill. Just as though, if these Congressmen had they voted in favor of a particular bill, they were entitled to be regarded as Socialists.

It should be stated that the folder I am referring to was made up of extracts from "Bobby" Hunter's speech, the S. P. candidate for Governor of the State. One looks all through the paper for an explanation of Socialism, of the law of wages, the commodity character of labor power, the evils of private ownership of the means of production and necessity of collective ownership, the correct form of working class organization politically and economically, but one doesn't find a word on these really vital matters. Instead "Bobby" weeps tears because Uncle Joe Cannon was re-elected Speaker with the help of Connecticut Congressmen.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

OR FLAMES OF RACE HATRED FAN-
NED BY SOCIALIST PARTY.

Its Candidates in California Help to
Strangle Working Class Solidarity by
Catering to Wrongful Policy of
A. F. of L. Excluding Asiatics.

San Francisco, October 12.—The "Labor Clarion," official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council, has propounded a list of questions for all candidates for office in the coming State elections to answer. The reply to these questions by Republicans, Democrats and Socialist party men can not be distinguished from one another. Here is a sample. It is written by E. M. Chase, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court on the S. P. ticket.

By E. M. Chase,
Candidate for Justice Supreme Court.

(1) I am opposed to Oriental immigration, and have been writing and working for exclusion of Asiatics for twenty-five years.

(2) The initiative, referendum, recall and proportional representation I favor.

(3) Am for, and always have been for election of United States Senators.

(4) From Socialist platform: "Accident insurance for workmen, guaranteeing compensation for injury and to family in case of death, without intervention of courts."

(5) One partial remedy would be a law requiring the payment of salaries weekly, another, making the interest on such business very low. My opinion is that it would be better to pass a law making the collection of such loans illegal, but we suppose the Supreme Court would declare it unconstitutional.

(6) From Socialist platform: "State labor bureau to be reorganized and to be placed under the administration of trade union movement, and to be made an actual labor bureau, similar to the labor exchanges of Europe, with branch offices in large cities. The abolition of private employment offices and the establishment of State employment offices under the State labor bureau." In addition, would favor municipal employment offices as soon as the working class get political power in any city, and the charter would allow same.

(7) Would be in favor of establishing a law making regular pay days weekly. Why not? It would help knock out salaried loan sharks, and we think it would require just as much work to get a Legislature to pass a law for twice a month, as it would be for weekly payments, but we doubt whether it will be possible to get either, with the present political parties that are in power.

(8) Am in favor of laws providing for peaceable picketing, non-importation of Pinkerton detectives, no interference by police or military, during labor disputes. None of these laws would be required if the working class would vote for their own party, and elect men of their own class.

(9) Am in favor of universal suffrage for men and women.

(10) Am in favor of laws regulating hazardous, excessive and unhealthy working conditions. In fact, am in favor of any law or laws that will benefit the working class. The Socialist party today is for the working class, by the working class, and we should be of all the working class.

I will to the utmost of my power and influence carry out the views as expressed above.

Note what this Socialist (!) writes about the exclusion of the Japanese. But let us not be too harsh. Perhaps he is one of those brilliant revisers of Marx which the S. P. produces in such great numbers. Perhaps his revision consists of rewriting the old familiar motto to read, "Workingmen of the world unite, EXCEPT the Japanese." Here are a few more excerpts from S. P. candidates' statements.

This from R. M. Royce, candidate for Presiding Justice Court of Appeals on the S. P. ticket. "I believe in the exclusion of Asiatics, whose standards of life are incompatible with ours, and am willing to the utmost to exclude same. I am opposed to the importation of contract labor from any country, and I think it a question worthy of careful consideration by the laboring class as to whether all immigration ought not to be checked. It seems to me that the coun-

try has about as much raw material as it can digest at the present time."

This gentleman, you will note, thinks that it is a question whether all immigration should not be checked. He goes the previous "revisionist" one better. He amends the old familiar motto to read, "Workingmen of all countries unite EXCEPT Europeans, Asiatics, Australians, South Americans and Africans." Truly he has modernized Marx! We are not disposed to quarrel with the gentleman when he says that this "country has about as much raw material as it can digest at the present time." If this "student's" ethnological ideas are to be digested, then indeed we have much more "raw" material than we can digest.

Further on this scholar says, "The Socialist party believes in the election of the United States Senator by the direct vote of the people." Comment is superfluous.

Thus speaks K. J. Doyle, candidate for State Senator on the S. P. ticket. "I have been a member of the Exclusion League since its inception. Any further statement from me on this question is in my opinion unnecessary. I will certainly do all in my power to further any legislation which will accomplish its object." Yet in this month's "International Socialist Review" the letter of Comrade Katayama to the "Vorwaerts" is published with his condemnation of the S. P. for its jingoistic anti-Japanese attitude left out.

Chas. W. Hogue, S. P. candidate for the State Assembly, has this to say on exclusion: "I am in favor of the exclusion of Asiatics, also will say that no member of my family patronizes Asiatics."

It is high time that the Socialist Labor Party got into the field to expose this gentry who insult the name of Socialism with their weird and freakish theories.

The non-union staff of the Victoria Cafeteria in this city walked out following the announcement that the culinary unions would unionize the place. If the place is unionized, the men claim, some will be discharged, others will be forced "to double up," and the wages will be cut all around. The owners of the place insisted on unionizing and the men struck. What will be done is not yet known, but the owners claim that the union will supply them with men.

Prosperity? Witness this. Two morning papers ran a column that painted a glowing picture of the good jobs that were going begging in the customs service for the want of applicants: seventy dollars a month and holidays and Sundays off, besides a month's vacation. The result was that great masses of unemployed invaded the rooms of the civil service commissioner in the Post Office Building. The corridors were choked with a crowd of eager work-wanters; the elevators were filled to bursting; the stairways resounded with the scrape and shuffle of many feet. And still they came; boys scarce out of their teens; men with worn-out muscles and tired faces; men whose hair was turning grey more from worry than from age, men whose worn and frayed apparel proclaimed the long and losing battle with unemployment, comparatively well dressed men with celluloid collars and new ready to wear clothes, staid "home-guard" and restless "boaters," all anxious to barter their labor-power for an existence. But the market was glutted, no labor power was in demand. Some one had played a cruel joke. The civil service office hung out placards and banners bearing the sad news that "No laborers were wanted." Still they piled in. The great crowd, disappointed and dejected, gathered in groups and demanded to know why they had been so brutally tricked. And still new arrivals continually augmented the crowd. It became impossible to transact the business of the Post Office. Finally the police were called to force the crowd to move and prevent any demonstration of the unemployed. And so they were driven off, herded like beasts are herded.

Sometimes it has happened in the cattle country that the price of beef was so low that it did not pay to ship cattle on the hoof. Then the cattle men would turn out their herds to shift for themselves, to starve or survive as they might. There is an unpleasant analogy between the two cases.

PASSONNO ARRIVES HERE

S. L. P. CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR SAYS STATE'S IN FINE SHAPE

Never Have Workers So Eagerly Drunk in the Principles of Socialism—Its Logical Principles, Solving Their Difficulties, a Revelation to Them—S. P. Rank and File "Getting Next" to Leadership.

Frank E. Passonno, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, arrived in New York City last week for a week's work in pursuance of the vigorous campaign he has been carrying on all over the state. Strike the iron while it is hot, is Passonno's motto, and he will keep right on the go until the eve of election.

Just previous to his arrival, the S. L. P. candidate had covered the cities of Norwich, Binghamton, Port Jervis and Middletown. Everywhere the results were most encouraging, and spurred him on to do his levellest in spreading the propaganda.

Even in Norwich, the smallest of the towns recently visited, a solid audience of 200 stood the meeting out, showed their attention by breathless interest and keen questioning, and if no great amount of literature was sold, it was only because it was too long after pay day. In Binghamton, too, a good meeting was held, and leaflets eagerly accepted and studied by the audience.

Port Jervis and Middletown, however, were the star spots. "At Port Jervis," said Passonno glowing, "in the heart of the shoe-workers' and railroadmen's district, we held a splendid meeting Saturday night. Intelligent and far-seeing questions were asked, and the answers studiously taken in. One feature of this meeting was the group of S. P. men who remained after adjournment. We talked over the Unity question. They all agreed upon the necessity for it, and when the facts were made known they unhesitatingly charged their own leaders with standing in the way. They wound up by all buying copies of the pamphlet 'Unity.' Every one of them declared he knew vastly more of what Socialism really meant after the meeting than before. One went so far as to apologize for his party's stand on the trade union question."

The experience of Roosevelt's man Stimson in this same city Port Jervis perhaps explains the avidity with which S. L. P. doctrine are taken up by the workers. Stimson, said Passonno, addressed an audience of 500 workmen in front of the Fowler House. He made a great talk about "privilege" and "anti-privilege" being the issues of the campaign, and denounced the Rochester convention as "run from Tammany Hall." Then a bunch of local politicians around him tried to start "Three cheers for Stimson!" They got not a response from the crowd.

In Middletown, his next stop, Passonno used this story with good effect: "I told my audience of several hundred," he said, "that 'graft' was an issue clean over their heads. It did not matter to them one way or another. The only 'graft' that affects the wage worker is the 'graft' the employer works on him in the shop. They saw the point. After the meeting adjourned they would not let me go. A group, among whom about fifteen S. P. were prominent, kept me there answering questions for nearly an hour. 'What is the cause of the high cost of living?' 'What are the details of industrial unionism?' were some of the topics discussed. The S. P. men universally admitted they understood Socialism better than ever before in their lives, and one enthusiastically purchased five Labor News pamphlets, slapping them significantly, and saying, 'That's the stuff!'"

"All in all," continued Passonno, "never has S. L. P. agitation found such solid attention and ready response as this campaign. The workers at last realize there's something wrong, but they don't know what. When the S. L. P. comes along with its clear, convincing and logical explanation of their whole trouble, it is a revelation to them. The attention given our principles is markedly greater this year than I have ever seen it. The shifting crowd about an S. L. P. stand is now a thing of the past. When the workers come, they stay."

The rank and file of the Socialist party, too, are changing their attitude. They are evidently "getting next" to their leadership. They deplore the bourgeois reformism sailing under the Socialist colors in Milwaukee, and look forward to the time they will be able to get rid of Berger and those like him. They admit that it is the S. L. P. which

keeps the S. P. even as straight as it is, and regret the division in the force. When I ask them why they don't do something, then, to further unity, they almost invariably promise to put their shoulder to the wheel. Encouraging? Encouraging's no name for it. It is positively inspiring to see the way the proletarians of the state are turning toward the light whenever it is presented to them."

Passonno will remain in this vicinity for the rest of the week, speaking at Port Richmond, Brooklyn, Patchogue and Yonkers, besides several meetings in Manhattan. He then goes up the Hudson and into Connecticut until election day.

SENTIMENT FOR UNITY.

Hunter Meets S. P. Men Who Favor It.

James T. Hunter, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Socialist Labor Party ticket in New York, is keeping up the good work of acquainting the workmen throughout the State with the principles of the Party. To date Hunter has met everywhere with good receptions. There have been one or two places where the workers were afraid to allow their bosses to see them listening to a Socialist speaker, but even there Hunter was successful in sowing some Socialist thoughts by disposing of pamphlet literature.

One of the encouraging facts noticed by Hunter is that in various places, Socialist party members, those who refuse to be swayed by prejudices, are eager to have unity of Socialist forces in the country. Quite a few of these S. P. men are unaware of the treachery of their leaders in high-handedly rejecting the proposals of the Socialist Labor Party to discuss the possibility of Socialist unity on the basis laid down by the International Socialist Congress. The privately-owned S. P. press is responsible for the utter darkness of the S. P. rank and file on this matter of unity.

On this matter of a union of the Socialist forces, Hunter, in a report to the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, states that at Oneida he found the local organizer of the Socialist party strongly favoring unity. Another S. P. man named Sanders told Hunter he came from York, Pa., and the entire Local S. P. at that place freely admitted that the S. L. P. was far ahead of them in having the correct working class principles and position, and they wanted unity.

At Auburn Hunter had another pleasant reception at the hands of S. P. men. Relating his experiences there Hunter says that he was introduced to one E. H. Gohl, an artist, whose studio is used as S. P. headquarters. Upon Gohl being told that the S. L. P. were going to hold a meeting, he volunteered to loan the bench which the S. P. used for such purposes. "I asked then for a pole for my banner," continues Hunter, "and it was gladly given. I hung the Arm and Hammer up where it could be seen by all, and then started up. Perfect attention was given all the time. When I started to sell books they did go. The S. P. men bought also; they admitted it was the largest crowd and best attention for a meeting held in the middle of the week."

"After the meeting we went back to the studio and held a second meeting. There were three S. L. P. men and six S. P. members. Five of the latter were glad to hear all they could about the early struggles of the movement and most of them had heard for the first time from an S. L. P. standpoint the difference. They were told by Comrade Morris how true revolutionary Socialism was progressing up till 1898; how the vote in 1888 was but 2,000, and how it kept climbing up until it reached in 1898 over 82,000, of which over 10,000 were cast in the city of New York, where now, after 12 years of fighting and the forces divided,—the S. L. P. standing for true revolutionary Socialism, and the S. P. with a reform movement bending to suit every kind of a freak,—we find that the vote of the two together is less in New York City than it was before the split."

"We parted better friends for the meeting. I gave them each a copy of the leaflet, 'The Difference,' and to my artist friend I gave 20 more as he wanted to have all his fellow members read it. He bade me 'good bye' next day and hoped to see the two parties together soon."

WAGE WORKERS IN WESTERN R. R. SHOPS LAY DOWN TOOLS.

St. Louis, October 21.—Over 2,500 wage workers exploited in the mechanical trades on the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain system walked out in sympathy with the striking machinists at ten o'clock this morning.

The exact number of men who quit work will not be acknowledged at the road's headquarters.

The order to quit was telegraphed last night to the boiler-makers, blacksmiths, and pipemen by the heads of their unions, after the machinists had been ignored and rebuffed by the general manager of the Missouri Pacific.

COLORADO SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

ADDRESSES THE WAGE WORKERS ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Wage-earners of Colorado:

Once again the wage-earners of Colorado are to be given a chance to express at the polls a preference as to how and by whom they are to be governed.

Before the day for depositing your ballot arrives the Socialist Labor Party desires to point out that the wage-earners of Colorado are poor, not because they do not work hard from early youth to old age, but because the mills, mines, railroads, etc., by which they produce the wealth of the nation are owned by private capitalists. These capitalists keep in their possession all that the workers produce except that small portion returned to the workers in the shape of wages.

On account of the fact that the workers do not own the means by which wealth is produced they are necessarily compelled to sell themselves to those who do, which makes their labor-power (themselves) a merchandise.

It thus being made plain that the labor-power is a merchandise, therefore labor-power is governed by the same economic law as all other merchandise. This economic law is called the law of supply and demand.

This law of supply and demand affects wages in the same manner it affects the prices of any kind of goods—potatoes, flour, or anything else—and operates in this manner:

When the supply of potatoes is small and the demand for them is great, the price is high. When the supply is large and the demand small, the price is low.

So it is with your labor-power. When there is a scarcity of workers and the demand for them is great, their wages are high. When there are many workers looking for work and no jobs to be had, wages are low.

By the constant improvement of labor-displacing machinery, the introduction of simplified methods of production and the speeding up of those fortunate enough to be employed, the number of idle workers seeking jobs is increased.

The fact that the worker's labor-power is to-day merchandise and is bought and sold in the labor market renders futile their attempts to better their condition by voting into political power first one party, then another.

The present political government cannot be so amended as to protect the interests of all the workers by such laws as the initiative, referendum and recall, the direct primary, the headless ballot, or any other such amendments. These laws are made in the attempt of one set of capitalists to regulate the other set. For instance, the primary law will take the control of political parties out of the hands of the politicians and place it in the hands of the newspapers. The workers cannot be benefited by such a law.

FOR THE WORKERS TO BETTER THEIR CONDITION THEY MUST OWN THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.

The condition of the workers is dictated in the shop, and to get possession of the shop, by developing class-consciousness and intelligently organized industrial organizations, should be the object of the workers. Absolute economic freedom is the only thing that should be of any concern to them.

Political parties are instituted by the various capitalists for the purpose of regulating their conflicting interests. The top capitalists, or trust owners, want the political power in their hands for the purpose of furthering their interests. The small capitalists want that power for the same purpose. The large capitalists are putting the small ones out of business; the small ones wish to preserve themselves by "busting" the trusts. Political parties can assist these various capitalists because they are already in supreme control of the industries. Such laws as they pass are laws made in the interests of warring capitalist factions.

REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM PARTIES REPRESENT THE CAPITALISTS ONLY. THEY CAN NOT HELP THE WORKERS.

That both the Democratic and Republican parties are owned by the master class is nowhere plainer than right here in Colorado. Even the least informed voter of the state knows that the men who own and control the tramway, the telephone and the electric light companies, the coal, railroad and other big companies (commonly called the Interests) also own and control the Republican and Democratic parties.

The Citizens', and other middle-class reform parties, are made up of a varied assortment of disgruntled politicians, and boosted by such stalwart champions of labor as Thomas M. Patterson, owner of large coal mines in northern Col-

orado, where the coal miners have been on strike since April; by such undying friends as George J. Kindel; by such bleeding patriots as Charles S. Thomas, and by a host of lawyers who know more about ward politics than they know about law. Lord save you from such "champions!"

That the owners of the big political parties and the owners of the big industries are the same people is blurred by the fact that, instead of appearing in the forefront on their various tickets and around the polling places, they have a horde of politicians, drawn from all levels of society, from the shyster lawyer and the cheap labor skates down to the plug-ugly ballot-box stuffers, leaders in the Macarenaux society and their paramours, run the political machine for them. A fine galaxy of "labor friends!" And thousands of workers are afraid of losing their ballot if such a crew is not placed in political control!

Recognizing that these political parties are made up of the boss class or their politicians, and that the interests of the boss class conflict at every turn in the shop with the workers, the Socialist Labor Party points out to the workers that they can not expect and do not receive, except in a very small way, any benefit from the parties of capitalism.

The present political state is used by the capitalists against the workers, and the workers should seek to capture it only to abolish it.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY REPRESENTS WORKING-CLASS INTERESTS ONLY.

This is the issue before you. The ownership of industries by private capitalists must be substituted by collective ownership by the workers. The workers must develop their own system to administer their affairs in the production and distribution of their collective labor, not through their political state, but through their central administrative body, elected and controlled by the various industrial departments of the nation.

The Socialist Labor Party calls upon you to organize into one solid industrial organization, for the purpose of taking and holding that which you produce by your labor, and become, for the first time in history, free men.

For the workers longer to keep themselves divided into craft unions, each union with a contract expiring at a different time from every other union, thus allowing their leaders to compel them to become scabs upon their brothers who may be on strike, is only for one part of the workers to lend their aid to the capitalists against other parts. By this mode of warfare the workers are kept disunited and fail to see that, by organizing into craft unions, instead of industrial unions, they are placing themselves into a position to help the boss to beat themselves.

Place yourselves in possession of the shops through an industrial organization, using the Socialist Labor Party merely as a civilized method of preaching the revolutionary doctrine of taking and holding all the means of production and distribution of wealth.

The Socialist Labor Party wishes to again point out, with all the emphasis that words can give, that, so long as the workers can live only by selling their labor-power to the owners of capital, they are wage slaves. The abolition of wage slavery is the only issue for the workers. All else is moonshine.

THE WORKERS THROW AWAY THEIR VOTES UNLESS THEY VOTE TO ABOLISH WAGE SLAVERY.

For the workers to vote the tickets of the Republican trust owners, the "Honest John" small business men Democrats; to vote for some individual on the theory that he is the "best" man; to struggle to place a so-called labor leader in office, on the theory that labor will be "recognized" and they will get "something now," is to fall to see that the boss is master in the shop and of these same tickets, and to vote any of them, or for any "best" man or "labor leader" on them, is to perpetuate the condition that makes beggars of the workers and millionaires of the idlers.

The capitalists can give you a new "best" man or a new "labor leader" every year if you want one. Do you think your capitalist masters are going to try to beat you in the shop and then lose what they gain there by allowing some "best" man or "labor leader" to take the victory away from them by passing a "law" that will help the workers? Wake up. Stop

your dreaming!

Those workers who do not vote to abolish wage slavery are throwing their vote away.

You have had "best" men, "friends of labor" and labor leaders. In some states you have Democrats in control; in some states you have Republicans in control; in some places you have bogus Socialists in control. The condition of the workers is not bettered. The capitalists are in control of the shops; they can run them or close down. They make their own laws, and enforce them as they see fit.

Don't beg for crumbs when you are entitled to the whole loaf. By demanding the whole loaf, the boss class will throw you a sop to keep you still. By demanding only a sop, you get only what you deserve—a promise.

If you believe in abolishing wage slavery and getting the full product of your labor—which is to-day stolen from you by the idlers—vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, come and join our organization, study and learn how you are robbed and how to stop the robbery.

COLORADO S. L. P. TICKET UP.

Nominations Made and Petitions Filed with State Secretary.

Denver, Colo., October 20.—The State ticket of the Socialist Labor Party has been filed with the Secretary of State and will appear on the official ballot at the election, November 8. An opportunity is thus given to every voter in the State, who endorses the Socialist Labor Party, position, to register his vote in favor of the Party's principles. The candidates are: For Governor, Geo. Anderson of Denver; Lieutenant-Governor, J. U. Billings, Grand Junction; Secretary of State, L. Ginther, Colorado Springs; State Treasurer, A. Ohman, of Denver; State Auditor, M. Hurwitz, of Denver; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. Mercer, of Denver.

The State Executive Committee will need funds to carry on agitation, and desires all intending to contribute to send money to the State Secretary, George Anderson, 2312 East Third avenue, Denver, Colo.

CALIFORNIA SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION!

The Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Governor is CHARLES H. BERG, of San Francisco.

To vote this ticket at the polls on November 8, 1910, you will have to write the name of Charles H. Berg in the top space of the blank column of the ballot. The below is the

platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Read it carefully and compare with the others.

For further information apply to the California State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, L. C. Haller, Secretary-Treasurer, 317 E. Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Just a Reminder to our friends, to say that we expect them, one and all, to do something for the Movement. That something we would prefer to be a subscription to either the Daily or the Weekly People.

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TROUNCES THE SOCIALIST PARTY

LOUISVILLE, KY., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY SPEAKER RIDDLES BOGUS CONCERN.

The following is a speech which James H. Arnold, of the Socialist Labor Party in Louisville, Ky., delivered recently at an open-air meeting in that city. Arnold is the S. L. P. candidate for Congress in Louisville. In his speech, which was made against the Socialist party, Arnold thoroughly exposes the inconsistencies of that party. But he does more: he shows the weaknesses of existing trade unions and presents a remedy, a method which workmen can gain results in their struggle with the employing class. His speech follows:

"Fellow workmen, I desire to call your attention, at the outset of my remarks, to two facts.

"The first fact is that the Socialist party claims to represent organized labor, or what it is pleased to term organized labor, viz., the various craft unions, at whose head stands Mr. Samuel Gompers.

"The second fact is that the Socialist party also claims to stand for the overthrow of the existing social order, the capitalist system of society, and the establishment in its place of the co-operative commonwealth.

"Representatives stand for the same identical principles and policies that their constituents, or people represented, stand for.

"Do the capitalist craft union constituents, which the Socialist party claims to represent, stand for the abolition of wage slavery, and the building of the co-operative commonwealth?

"By no means. Every time the craft unions have spoken officially on the subject of Socialism they have said they will have none of it. They are with their leaders loyal to the institution of wage slavery.

"If the Socialist party is really opposed to wage slavery, as it professes to be, how can it honestly represent craft union constituents that are in favor of wage slavery?

"When Socialist party politicians claim to represent craft union constituents they are either not sincere, or they are not Socialists. They are simply asking for craft union votes; that is to say, for suckers.

"Now to fact number 2, the Socialist party's claim to stand for the overthrow of capitalism. We will add another claim of theirs, viz., that the trade, or craft, unions make up, or compose, one arm of the Labor Movement, the economic arm, while the Socialist party, itself, constitutes the other, the political arm. Here, then, we have according to the Socialist party politicians the great 'American Labor Movement' with its two arms, the economic arm, and the political arm; and with one of its arms, the economic, this matchless 'labor movement' of theirs fights for the capitalist system, and with its other arm, the political, it fights against it.

"This 'labor movement' of theirs is most fearfully and wonderfully made. If such a 'labor movement' is the best the craft unionists and their S. P. candle burners can build then I say it's about time for the fool killer to get busy.

"As to the truth of what I say of the craft unions and the Socialist party, I have in white and black the proof of every charge I bring against them.

"No doubt some of you have seen the souvenir that was gotten out by some enterprising craft unionists for distribution at the 'Labor Day' celebration. And you may have noticed in that 'Labor Day' souvenir a picture of Mr. Herman F. Young. Above that picture of Mr. Young you read the words, 'Vote for a Union man,' and under the picture the name, 'Herman F. Young, member Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 49,' the last line reading, 'Socialist party nominee.'

"Here Mr. Young is appealing for the votes of craft unionists on the ground of 'unionism,' not on the strength of his claims. Let us go into Mr. Young's alleged unionism a bit, and see what kind of unionism it is he stands for, supports, and on the ground of which he is appealing to the capitalist, craft divided A. F. of L.-ites for their support at the polls.

"I will give you a short description of the kind of unionism Mr. Herman F. Young and his pure and simple Socialist political party stand for, and at the same time the kind that Arnold and the Socialist Labor Party do NOT stand for. It is from Oscar Ameringer and entitled 'CRAFT UNION SCABS.'

"There are three kinds of scabs; the professional, the amateur and the craft union scab.

"The professional scab is usually a highly-paid, highly-skilled worker in the employ of strikebreaking and detective agencies. His position is that of a petty

officer in the regular scab army.

"The amateur scab brigade is composed of bums, riff-raff, alum dwellers, rubes, tramps, imbeciles, college students and other undesirable citizens.

"The last, and by far the most important class is the craft union scab.

"Professional scabs are few and efficient. Amateur scabs are plentiful and deficient, and craft union scabs both numerous and capable.

"The professional scab knows what he is doing, does it well and for the sake of the long green only.

"The amateur scab, posing as a free-born American citizen, who scorns to be fettered by union rules and regulations, gets much glory (!), little pay and when the strike is over he is given an honorable discharge in the region where Darwin searched for the missing link.

"The craft union scab receives less pay than the professional scab, works better than the amateur scab and doesn't fully realize that he is a scab.

"He will take a pattern from a scab pattern maker, cast in it a union mold, hand the casting to as vile a scab as ever walked in shoe leather, and then proudly produce a paid-up union card in testimony of his unionism. Way down in his heart he seems to have a lurking suspicion that there is something not altogether right in his action, and it is characteristic of the craft union man who co-operates with scabs that he is ever ready to flash a union card in the face of innocent bystanders.

"He doesn't understand that helping to run the shop while other workers bend all their energies to close the shop is scabbing. He relies on the name and seeks refuge behind a little pasteboard card.

"When a strike is declared it becomes the chief duty of the organization to effect a complete shutdown of the plant. For that purpose warnings are mailed, or wired, to other places, to prevent workmen from moving to the afflicted locality.

"Pickets are stationed around the plant or factory, or harbor, to stop workers from taking the places of the strikers. Amateur scabs are coaxed, persuaded, or bullied away from the seat of the strike. Persuasion having no effect on the professional strikebreaker, he is sometimes treated to a shower of brick bats. Shut down that plant, shut it down completely, is the watchword of the striker.

"Now while all these things are going on and men are stopped in ones and twos, a steady stream of other workers carrying their dinner pails pours through the factory gate. Why are they not molested? Oh! they are union men, belonging to a different craft from the one on strike. Instead of brickbats and insults it's 'Hello, John; hello, Jim; howdy, Jack,' and other expressions of goodfellowship.

"You see, this is a carriage factory, and it's only the Amalgamated Association of Brim Stone and Emery Polishers that is striking, the Brotherhood of Oil Rag Wipers, the Fraternal Society of White Lead Daubers, the Undivided Sons of Varnish Spreaders, the Benevolent Compilation of Wood Work Glazers, the Iron Benders' Sick and Death Benefit Union, the Oakdale Lodge of Coal Shovelers, the Martha Washington Lodge of Ash Wheelers, the Amalgamated Brotherhood of Oilers, the Engineers' Protective Lodge, the Stationary Firemen, the Portable Firemen, the F. O. O. L., the A. S. S. E. S. Societies have nothing to do with the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers.

"At the next regular meeting of those societies, ringing resolutions endorsing the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers will be passed. Moral support will be pledged and five dollars' worth of tickets will be purchased for the dance given by the Ladies' Volunteer and Auxiliary Chorus for the Benefit of the Amalgamated Association of Brimstone and Emery Polishers.

"The whole thing is like beating a man's brains out and then handing him a headache tablet.

"During a very bitterly fought molders' strike in a northern city the writer noticed one of the prettiest illustrations of the workings of plain scabbing and craft scabbing ever witnessed.

"A dense mass of strikers and sympathizers had assembled in front of the factory awaiting the exit of the strike-breakers. Out they came, scabs and craft unionists in one dark mass. Then stones, rotten eggs and other missiles began to fly, when one of the strike-breakers leaped on a store box and shouted frantically: 'Stop it, stop it, for G—'s sake, stop it; you are hitting more unionists than scabs; you can't tell the difference.'

"That's it. Wherever scabs and union men work harmoniously in the strike-

breaking industry the devil himself can't tell the difference.

"To the murky conception of a union scab, scabbing is only wrong when practiced by a non-union man. To aim the union card is a kind of scab permit that guarantees him immunity from insults, brickbats and rotten eggs.

"After having instructed a green bunch of amateur scabs in the art of brimstone and emery polishing all day, he meets a striking brother in the evening and forthwith demonstrates his unionism by setting up the drinks for the latter.

"Craft union scabbing is the legitimate offspring of craft organization. It is begotten by ignorance, born of imbecility and nourished by infamy.

"My dear brother, I am sorry to be under contract to hang you, but I know it will please you to hear that the scabfold is built by union carpenters, the rope bears the label, and here is my card."

"The audience enjoyed this description of the 'craft union scab' immensely, all except the poor, ignorant S. P. and craft union dupes present.

"Arnold resumed his attack on Young's and the S. P.'s unionism. He said:

"Let's go into this question of Young's 'union principles' a little further. You will all readily recall the street car strikes in this city in 1907. One of these strikes occurred in March of that year, the other in November. During the first strike Paul Barth, Democrat, was Mayor, and he used the police to help break the first strike. When the second strike was on, Jas. F. Grimstead, Republican, was Mayor, and he, also, used the police to break that strike.

"When those strikes were inaugurated the street car company needed scabs, and it got them, 'professional scabs,' 'amateur scabs,' and 'craft union scabs.' Telegrams were wired to Chicago for the street car company, calling for scabs. Who forwarded those telegrams? Why, craft union telegraphers, men who believe in, uphold and support the same kind of unionism Herman F. Young supports.

"The scabs of all descriptions were rounded up, loaded on board, a train load of them, and hurried to Louisville to operate, under police protection, to break the strike of craft union motor-men and conductors. Who hauled those strikebreaking scabs to Louisville? Why craft union railroad men, craft union engineers, craft union conductors, craft union firemen, and craft union switchmen, good union men, every one of them, who believe in, uphold and support the same sort of unionism that Mr. Herman F. Young and the Socialist party uphold and support, the same kind of unionism that, in the words of the S. P. outfit, constitutes 'one arm of the labor movement, the economic arm.'

"Again, when the Interurban railway employees, in the city of New York, struck some years ago, and August Belmont, their master, had gathered his 'professional,' and his 'amateur scabs' under the direction of James Farley to break the strike of his slaves, what did we see the employees, craft union employees, at the power house do? Did they go out with their fellow slaves, the motormen and conductors, and help them win their strike? Of course they didn't. They were craft union men. They said in effect: Dear brothers, we sympathize with you; we would like to see you win this strike but we can not go out with you. We have a contract in our boss's desk, and we, being loyal union men, are in honor bound to keep our word. Of course, we are sorry that keeping our word, sticking to the boss according to contract compels us to cut your throats. But, of course, you, our brothers on strike, will be glad to know that the electric current to enable the scabs to run the cars is supplied by union men." Of course, the engineer and the firemen at the power house stood by their contracts and Mr. Belmont, their boss, and thereby helped him knock out in easy fashion the motormen and conductors. Hence the appropriate name for them is 'craft union scabs.'

"This is the kind of unionism Mr. Herman F. Young and the Socialist party stand for. It is the kind the Socialist Labor Party and its candidate for Congress criticize, ridicule, and condemn, as 'begotten by ignorance, born of imbecility and nourished by infamy.'

"Here is another illustration of the effectiveness of the craft unions as capable strikebreaking institutions. When the printers struck in 1904 for the 8-hour day, in this city all the big job printing plants, John P. Morton & Co., Bradley, Gilbert & Co., the Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., the Globe Printing Co., and F. C. Nunemacher & Co., were all union shops. Thanks to the ease with which all other crafts can be lined up by the boss against the one on strike, and bound to him by his admirable system of craft contracts, and made faithful and loyal to him and unfaithful and disloyal to their striking fellow workers, all these big shops are now open shops.

"There is another example for you of the kind of unionism Mr. Herman F. Young, Socialist party nominee for Congress stands for. Well, if you believe in that sort of unionism; in a word, if you believe that scabbing is wrong only when done by a non-union man; if you look upon the union card as a sort of scab permit that guarantees its holder immunity from insults, brickbats and rotten eggs, then by all means join the Socialist party, and support its craft union candidate for Congress, Mr. Herman F. Young.

"And here we dismiss, for the present, Mr. Herman F. Young and his imbecile craft unionism; but we are not quite ready to dismiss the so-called Socialist party. There are some important facts about the Socialist party that I think you ought to know and which you never learn from Socialist party orators, or privately-owned Socialist party papers.

"For instance, you do not learn from listening to their speakers and reading their alleged Socialist papers how the Socialist party in St. Louis, last April, one year ago, in the city election, sold out to the Republicans."

"At this point a young ignoramus shouted: 'Where's your proof that our party sold out. Let's have the proof.'

"All right," replied Arnold, "you shall have the proof." Arnold drew from his pocket copies of the official ballots used in the city election of St. Louis, in April, 1900, and holding the ballots so the audience could see them, showed the name of Emil Simon on both the Socialist party and the Republican party tickets.

"The ignorant young S. P.-ite cried out: 'Let me see that.' Arnold held the ballots so he could read them, and also the official letter from the St. Louis Mayor's secretary explaining that the ballots sent him were copies of the official ballots used in the St. Louis election. The S. P.-ite, in his impotent wrath, almost shouted: 'That matter is not authentic. It's not authorized by our party. The capitalist class can print anything.'

"The interest was intense; and the big audience, except the S. P. dupes, was enjoying the sound drubbing the S. P. hypocrites were getting.

"Arnold continued: 'You see, fellow-workers, I have produced the proof in black and white of S. P. corruption. This young S. P. member does not seem to be satisfied with the proof. The fact is some people are so mentally constituted that they are unable to comprehend evidence when they see it right before their eyes.'

"The audience cheered. Arnold went on: 'Let me call your attention, fellow workmen, to another interesting event in Socialist party history, it happened in the little city of Barstow, California. A Socialist party local was organized there with sixty-three charter members, among whom were two men, named Currier and Hansan, county judge and constable respectively, elected on the Democratic ticket, but admitted by the state-organizer of the Socialist party as charter members.

"Bear in mind that the Santa Fe Railroad runs through this city of Barstow. The officials of this railroad got wind that a strike of its slaves was coming, and to be prepared for the anticipated strike the railroad company began to gather up strike-breakers and deputies and distribute them along its system, thirty or forty of whom it unloaded in the little city of Barstow, and where, think you, fellow workmen, did these strike-breaking scabs and deputies find lodging and accommodations for their anticipated dirty work? Why, in a rooming house kept by the organizer of the Socialist party Local. This is quite a significant event in the history of the Socialist party. Yet their orators and privately owned Socialist party papers never tell you a word about this interesting fact.

"In the city of Los Angeles, Cal. they have another big Local. There was a member of that Local by the name of Otto Rehwald. He worked in one Raffel's mill. The owners decided to force an extension of the working day from 8 to 9 hours; and the men struck; that is to say, all the men struck except the aforesaid Otto Rehwald, who was a member of the Socialist party Local. He scabbed on his fellow slaves in the shop, and instructed the amateur scabs in the art of doing the work that enabled them to break the strike.

"Think you such a man could be a Socialist? Think you a bona fide party of labor would tolerate such conduct as that on the part of one of its members?

"Did Local Los Angeles of the Socialist party expel Otto Rehwald for scabbing? Well, some of the members of the Local tried to have him expelled. Mr. C. H. Parker preferred charges against Rehwald for scabbing on the Mill Workers' Union, and the charges were signed by the following names as witnesses: G. A. Gustafson, O. H. Fredrickson, Jack L. Johnson, and John Sutke. The trial came off, and after a most bitter and rancorous struggle the scab element won out by a vote of twenty-eight to twenty-

three; and thus the right of a Socialist party member to scab on his fellows and thereby help the boss to lick them was established by an official vote of the Local. This is another important and significant event in the history of the Socialist party that the big middle class politicians and labor fakirs in control of that party want to keep you in ignorance of. If the Socialist party Locals in Los Angeles, and in Barstow, Cal., have ever been revoked for their treacherous and scabby record I have never heard of it.

"Now we will come back home, to Louisville, Ky., and take a look at the local Socialist party with headquarters at Sixth and Walnut streets. You know they send off and get S. P. big guns to come here and lecture for them. But sometimes they also get little guns. Once they sent across the river to New Albany and got Mr. Frank Goodman to come over and deliver a lecture. Who was Mr. Frank Goodman? He had been the Socialist party candidate for Congress in the New Albany, Ind., district in the Congressional election of 1906. What else was Mr. Goodman doing while he was running for Congress in New Albany? Why, he was working as a scab in John P. Morton's job printing house on Main street, in this city. And while he was doing that sort of thing scabbing on his brother craft union printers, our local Louisville, Socialist party, invited him to come to their hall and deliver under their auspices a lecture on Socialism. And the Socialist party at large, and even here in Louisville, has the brazen audacity, the unmitigated gall to call themselves the party of the working class.

"Yet one more important point. All competent writers on Socialist science hold and teach that political power is the fruit of economic power; that the capitalist class controls the machinery of government because it owns and controls the machinery of production and distribution. The source, the origin, then, of political power is economic or industrial power; and, in every land or nation the class in society that owns and controls the industries of that land or nation will control its government. What, then, are we to think of the men in control of the Socialist party, who proclaim their purpose to gain control of political power without first building and developing the industrial union or economic organization, that alone can be the source, origin or basis of their political power? They are inverting the logical order. They are putting the cart before the horse. Not only are they taking an illogical and absurd position, but a position fraught with the danger of a bloody tragedy for the workers.

"Suppose the master class, for its own purpose, decides to let their agents count the Socialist party in at the polls, and announces the result to a waiting world; and, then, when the Socialist party dupes are lifted up to the third heaven in anticipation of the riches, the joys, the happiness they are to enjoy in the co-operative commonwealth that Berger, Simons, Debs, Hillquit, Spargo, Russell, and Lewis will now proceed to set up, the aforesaid masters decide to order the shutdown of its vast industrial establishments, mills, mines and factories, and thus throw from eight to ten millions of people out of employment.

"In such a case, what would the Socialist party do? What could it do? Either it would have to surrender, and acknowledge itself utterly impotent, or—fight. And, with only the political Socialist party Locals and the divided craft unions trained in the gentle, A. F. of L. art of scabbing on one another, what sort of a fight could they put up? With a four months' lock-out by their capitalist masters and consequent starvation staring them in the face; with nothing to look to or lean upon for support but the uncertain element in the 118 rival, antagonistic and warring, capitalist craft unions at loggerheads with one another, and with the political Socialist party locals; while the right of the capitalists to shut down their industries is universally recognized by both craft unions and capitalist courts, and the exercise of this right by them would be sustained by all the powers of the executive arm of the government,—is it likely that the millions of locked-out workers could be prevailed upon by the Socialist party politicians to make a serious attempt to seize the industries and attempt to operate them in their interest? Should such an attempt be made by the workers, though they numbered millions, in their unorganized, untrained, undisciplined and therefore unprepared condition they could only meet disastrous defeat and, most likely, a bloody massacre to boot, at the hands of the military arm of the government. In this way the capitalist class could coerce the unorganized, and untrained millions into a repudiation of their own vote at the

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polls and into raising a universal cry for a setting aside of their own verdict at the ballot box, and into demanding the continuance of the old, established order of things. The impotency of the ballot alone as a means of bringing about a social revolution would be demonstrated once more.

"Hence, fellow workmen, the Socialist Labor Party holds and teaches that the political organization of labor must be backed by the economic organization—the industrial union—embracing the workers in all industries, equipped with a thorough understanding of their class interests, trained and disciplined to act together as one man in defense of their interests; so that when the hour of the Social Revolution strikes, the workers will be prepared to seize and hold, and operate in the name of society, and in their own interest, all the vast industries of the nation, as well as the land itself, and proclaim the end of capitalism with its exploitation and robbery, and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. No one can doubt the power or capacity of the fifteen or twenty millions of workmen and women thus organized in one compact and solid body to achieve the Social Revolution. Against such a large army of industrially organized, class-conscious workmen and women embracing the workers in all the various departments, branches and subdivisions of industry, the efforts of capitalist judges to enjoin it, the legislatures to outlaw it, or the military of the capitalist government to break it, or slaughter it would prove impotent and vain.

"That is the sort of unionism the Socialist Labor Party and its candidate for Congress stand for. If you, my fellow workers, believe in this bona fide unionism, a unionism that teaches that an injury to one is an injury to all, and that it is the duty of the whole organization to protect the rights of each and all its members; a unionism that will not split the workers up into rival and antagonistic crafts to scab on one another; a unionism that does not believe in and support wage-slavery as the S. P.'s A. F. of L. craft unionism does, but, on the contrary, organizes for the express purpose of ending wage slavery and establishing the co-operative commonwealth,—if you believe in this kind of unionism, you should support the Socialist Labor Party at the polls, join the organization and aid it in the accomplishment of its mission."

R. S.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1910.

Disguise

Will never stand upon the stage of his-
tory,
Where, in the masses' turmoil, man is
known
But by his armor and device.
—LASSALLE.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

The venerable nonagenarian, whose
passing away on the 17th of this month
the Nation mourns, and for whose loss
the civilized world drapes itself in
mourning, is described as a writer of
"ethic, philosophic and theologic
science," as an author of "travels and
science," as "a poet of no mean attain-
ments," as "a dramatist" and as "a
philanthropist." Indeed, many are her
works, vast the area covered by her
sympathetic soul; nevertheless that for
which her memory is and will remain
wreathed in immortality is no work of
ethic research; is no flight of philoso-
phy; is no soothing theological theory;
is no product of scientific erudition; it
is no thrilling traveler's portrayal; it is
no "Passion Flowers" in rhyme and
meter; no "Hippolytus" stage unveiling
of human wrath and wickedness; not
even acts and words of benevolence.
That for which Julia Ward Howe takes
her place among the immortals is one
short effort, and that ample—"The Battle
Hymn of the Republic."

There is no philosophy, there is no
theology, there is no science, there is no
stage trick, and, as to philanthropy, in
the common acceptance of the term,
there is none of that either in the per-
fervid lines of the "Battle Hymn." And
yet, no work of science, theology or
poetry fills the historic place, and
achieved the task of that martial call.
It was the right word uttered at the
right time.

In 1861 America was in the throes
of a Revolution essential to further
progress. The generation of that day
was called upon to snap the last link
that fettered the Nation to feudal ten-
ure. Chattel slavery was to be abol-
ished. Science, statecraft and sentiment
had spoken their last word. The mo-
ment for action, decisive action had
come; a moment when vengeance takes
the field in the panoply of the Genius
of the Hour, alone effective, alone healing.
At that moment, in the stillness of the
night the Spirit seized a Woman—she
saw the Avenger "trampling out the
wine where the grapes of wrath were
stored"; she saw "the fateful lightning
of his terrible swift sword"; she saw
"in the watch-fires of an hundred cir-
cling camps" the altar building to the
Nemesis; she read the "burning gospel
writ in fiery rows of steel." She rose.
In the darkness of the night, as she
herself graphically describes the experi-
ence, and, accustomed to write in the
dark "in order not to disturb the chil-
dren," she transmitted the vision to
paper—and then returned to bed and
sleep.

That Woman was that night human-
ity incarnate—sane, clear-sighted, virile,
untrammeled. The message went forth.
It was a trumpet blast that rolled up
the scrolls of the Past and unrolled the
fresh scroll of the Future.

The great historic epoch of 1861
marks the birth of a New Nation. That
Nation's cradle was rocked, as cradles
of a Revolution ever have been
and ever will be, by a Lullaby of War.
In 1861 the Being that rocked the cradle
and sang was Julia Ward Howe.

CERTAINLY, THEY WORE.

This being the season of the year
when the Socialist Labor Party speaker
proclaiming from the platform the fact
that the capitalists do not work is
peculiarly liable to be interrupted by
the shouted assertion that "they do
work," it may be well to marshal a

few recent cases, after which the think-
ing man may decide for himself.

A scientist wishing to study the
aurora borealis does not go to the
tropics, where there is no aurora.
Neither does he go to temperate climes
where the aurora is very slight. He
goes to the poles, where the special
phenomenon he is in search of is to be
found in its most highly developed
form. Similarly with him who would
study the phenomenon capitalist. He
does not take a middle-classer, or a
capitalist who has not yet blossomed
forth into the full glory of his estate.
He takes the fully developed article.

Among the many "fully developed ar-
ticles" that have recently put them-
selves on exhibition, just three will do.
They are Harry Payne Whitney, Wil-
liam K. Vanderbilt, and F. Jay Gould.
Harry Payne Whitney won the Select
Stakes for three-year-olds at Newmar-
ket, England, with his horse Whisk-
broom.

William K. Vanderbilt wound up a
long season's career on French tracks
by capturing the Prix de la Garenne,
coming second in the Prix de Fourres,
third in the Critérium des Maisons La-
fite, establishing himself as the leading
winner of flat races, and arriving fourth
among the breeders of stock.

Hardly behind his distinguished rail-
road compeer, runs the third "fully de-
veloped article," Frank Jay Gould. This
worthy toiler at the wheels of industry
within two weeks of each other came
second in the Maisons Lafite and car-
ried off first ribbon in the Prix de
Fourres, thereby securing rank as thirty-
third on the list of French winners
for the year.

No one will deny that the excitement
and nervous strain consequent on the
breeding, rearing, training and racing of
prize stock may be very wearing upon
the constitution of its owner; especial-
ly if all these functions be performed
by groomed attendants specially hired
for that purpose. But what any man in his
senses will deny is that such nervous
strain and excitement in any way add
to the economic wealth of the world.
They add not a matchstick to the prod-
uct of the race, they lighten not by a
straw's weight the burden of toil under
which the workers labor. They are,
indeed indulged in and luxuriated over
purely by virtue of the fact that the
enjoyer of them lives secure from work,
and upon the towering opulence created
by those who do nothing else but work.
Certainly, the capitalists work—if by
"work" you mean "play."

SAVVA FEDORENKO.

The news from Canada that the appli-
cation of the Russian Government for
the extradition of the political refugee
Savva Fedorenko has been granted by
the Court comes like a shock upon the
conscience of the people of the United
States. The information that accom-
panies the news that Fedorenko's counsel
have not yet exhausted all the resources
that are available, and are immediately
to institute habeas corpus proceedings,
comes as a partial relief from which
Hope re-rises.

The Hope that re-rises is not in be-
half of Fedorenko alone. While he is the
immediate human being at stake, there
is a broader issue upon which the re-
curring efforts of the Czar to violate the
Right of Asylum are nothing short of
felonious assaults, and upon which the
submission of the Canadian court is but
a plain case of complicity in the at-
tempted felony—felony upon a human
Right, a Right recognized everywhere,
a Right, moreover, never before violated
on American soil, North, South or Central.

Only last week, Woodrow Wilson, the
brilliant and cultured Democratic candi-
date for Governor in New Jersey whose
campaign is storming that State, fired a
mammoth audience to the highest pitch
of enthusiasm when, closing a discourse
upon the infamies of political betrayal in
office, he held up the mission of America
in these words:

"For America, ladies and gentlemen, is
not merely a piece of the surface of the
earth. America is not merely a body of
towns; America is an idea; America is
an ideal; America is a vision. I have
heard foreigners laugh at us for boasting
of the size of America, and I have very
naturally heard them say: 'You did not
make that continent and, therefore, you
have no reason to be proud of its size.' I
reply: 'We have reason to be proud of
its size, because a man is as big as the
thing that he conquers and masters, and
we conquered and mastered that contin-
ent. We made it ourselves, and we
showed the greatness of our nature by
making it arise in unselfish form, by
taking possession of it for mankind as
well as for ourselves.' That is the vision
of America—America for the leadership
of the world. America for the purifica-
tion of the world, America for the ex-
ample of the world."

Is the decision of the Canadian court
to be the interpretation of these words?
Is it to annex America to the Czar's
slaughter yard that "we have mastered
this continent"? Are the Czar's butchers
the "mankind" for whom "we have taken
possession" of this wide territory? Is

America's "leadership of the world" to be
a leadership down and back to the raw
boned barbarism of the Moscovite? Is
America's "purification of the world" to
be the immolation of the noblest hearts
of Russia upon a Cossack's altar? Is
America's "example of the world" to be
meek obedience to tyranny?

In breathless silence the thinking peo-
ple of this country and of the whole
continent await the answer to these
questions from the higher and final
tribunals in Canada.

"OPPORTUNISM."

It would be difficult to find a term by
which people, who boast of its appli-
cation to themselves, castigate them-
selves more severely than by that of
"Opportunism."

To see some folks wrap themselves in
the mantle of "Opportunism" one would
imagine that the thing is something
rare; something difficult to cultivate; a
thing to be educated in only with great
pains. It is nothing of the sort.

"Opportunism" is as much instinctive
with man as the act of throwing up
one's right hand to ward off a blow, or
the act of putting forth both arms to
break the force of a fall. There is no
man outside of the lunatic asylum who
is not an "opportunist," and most of
those inside have wit enough left them
to practise the trick. Only the stark
mad know nothing about "Opportunism."

The man looking out of a sixth story
window, and who makes up his mind to
go out on the street, the first thing he
does is to turn his back to that very
street that is his goal, and, following the
windings of staircases, land whither he
started. The woman who, living up on
Park avenue, wishes to do some shopping
on West Twenty-third street and has no
time to waste, will walk eastward to
board a Third avenue "L" train. And
so forth. In each and all these instances
opportunism is exercised. It is exercised
instinctively.

"Opportunism" is the conduct that
combines a goal with the material facili-
ties, or means to attain it. "Opportun-
ism" is so commonplace a practice that
it is applied in large things as in small.
It is applied in daily life; and it is ap-
plied in great historic Movements.

It should seem from this that whether a
person boasts of his "Opportunism," or
not, "Opportunism" is so good a thing
that even the boasting over it can not
throw the thing itself into a bad light.
Not so.

It happens with "Opportunism" what
happens to many another thing. When
proper, it is not boasted about; when
boasted about, the boast is meant to
cover impropriety. An extreme compari-
son will illustrate the point.

The man, woman, or child, who, being
hungry, and deprived of all opportunity
to satisfy the want, steals a loaf, is
a very different being from the one
who raises theft to a principle of
action. The former regrets the act, the
latter glorifies it; the former will avoid
falling into the practice of thievery, the
latter will seek for the opportunity. In
short, the former may remain pure of
mind, the latter will sink into slum-
bery. So with "Opportunism."

As a sane, instinctively human and
legitimate act, "Opportunism" is the in-
dividual's surrender to necessity; none
will boast of that. Everyone will prefer
descending to the street without first
winding around corridors: he will never
think of boasting of the act. When,
however, the winding about to reach a
goal is boasted about, then the boast
partakes in all essentials of the glorifica-
tion of theft.

The fact is seen in the Socialist or
Labor Movement. The bona fide "Op-
portunist" never boasts of his "Oppor-
tunism." He recognizes facts, surrenders
to the dictates of these and pursues his
goal. The mala fide "Opportunist," he
with whom "Opportunism" means to
"take it easy" in devious ways, struts
with the feather of "Opportunism" in
his cap.

Boastful "Opportunism" answers in
sociology the biologic purpose of the rat-
tle attachment to the rattlesnake: it at
once attracts its kind, and warns man.

Follow principle, said Jefferson, and
the knot unties itself.

IMPOTENCE OF THE WAIL.

An otherwise esteemed New Orleans
pure-and-simple physical force corre-
spondent forwards to this office a copy
of "The Daily Picayune" of his city
dated the 13th of the current month con-
taining a report, almost unmatched, of
wretchedness through the cruelty of
Property.

The story is to the effect that early on
the morning of the 12th some men
working in a stable on Saratoga street,
near Gravier, heard the wailing of an
infant in a shed, and, crawling over a
lot of rubbish to investigate were horri-
fied to find a white woman and a new-
born baby. The babe was only a few
hours old, but neither mother nor babe
had any attention, or nourishment.
Their plight was pitiful. The woman
had not enough clothes even to cover
the babe. She lay exhausted on some
planks, and her ragged clothing was

soaked with the rain that had drizzled
over the two unfortunates throughout
the night. Inquiry established that the
woman with her husband and their little
boy had been evicted from the one room
in which they lived, but had been given
permission to find such shelter as they
could in the shed.

That much for the story.
Our pure-and-simple physical force cor-
respondent accompanies the "Picayune"
with a letter making the following com-
ment:

"Here is a capitalist paper giving an
account of the prosperous condition of
the citizens (?) of New Orleans in the
shape of a Christian (?) woman giving
birth to a child in a manger after a
Christian (?) landlord had evicted her
from a room because her husband, not a
Socialist, could not pay \$2.00." And our
correspondent closes with the words—

"Flow, flow, germinate—"
alluding no doubt to the passages in
Eugene Sue's "The Iron Collar," in which
the enslaved Gauls, smarting under the
yoke of Rome, give vent, in caves and
caverns, at once to their wretchedness,
their impotence and their ultimate hopes
while keeping ominous time with the
clank of their chains:

"Oh, flow, flow, thou blood of the cap-
tive!

Drop, drop thou dew of gore!
Germinate, sprout up, thou avenging
harvest!

Hasten, you mower, hasten it is ripe!
Whet your scythe, whet it—
Whet your scythe!

The letter supplements the picture
drawn by the "Picayune's" report; the
"Picayune's" report supplements the let-
ter; each, letter and report, takes its
turn as Cause and Effect.

Not wails keeping time to the clanking
of chains does the Hour demand. The
Hour is ripe for better things—as in-
finitely riper as the long distance that
separates the modern wage slave from
the Gallic slaves of Rome—as infinitely
riper as the social and economic condi-
tions of to-day are to those of near to
2,000 years ago—as infinitely riper as
modern civilization is to the social stage
where Revolution had to be hatched in
caves and caverns, with trepidation in its
heart for harboring Treason.

As John Swinton well put it—"The
Constitution of the United States is
legalized Revolution." The only Treason
to-day is the Treason to the Intellect—
Treason to the Knowledge and Experi-
ence gathered by the Human Race.
Guiltless were the Gallic slaves of such
Treason. Theirs was pardonable the act
of placing the cart of Physical Force be-
fore the horse of Political Action, that
horse not yet being born. Unpardonable
to-day is the same posture.

Atrocities like that reported by "The
Picayune" have for their orchestration
the song of Gallic slaves of old—im-
potent wails—energies, turned from the
channels of constructive Socialism, and
dissipated in the mists of Anarchy.

The Beast of Property is not to be
whined, nor rhetorized off the face of the
earth.

THE BLACKSMITH'S HAMMER.

The task of translating Eugene Sue's
"Les Mystères du Peuple" has been kept
up bravely by Mr. Daniel De Leon and
now the seventeenth episode, "The
Blacksmith's Hammer" (New York La-
bor News Company), is ready, leaving
only two more to be done. For the first
time this remarkable romance will have
been translated completely into English.
The episode before us tells of the strug-
gles of the peasants under the old re-
gime, in the days of Louis XIV and the
Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.—
N. Y. "Sun."

MILWAUKEE S. L. P.

Holds Successful Annual Fete—Address-
es by Candidates.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 17.—The So-
cialist Labor Party gave its 15th annual
entertainment and ball at Bohemian
turn hall, Twelfth and Vine streets, yes-
terday afternoon and evening. Addresses
were made by John Herold of Eagle
River, candidate for lieutenant governor,
and A. Schnabel, candidate for the as-
sembly in the Tenth district.

The speakers attacked the Social
Democrats for the phraseology used in
their political posters promising to re-
duce the cost of living. They said it is
recognized as an impossibility to reduce
the cost of living by political means.

It was not in the domain of a political
party, Schnabel showed, to reduce the
cost of living; that could only be brought
about by changes in economic laws. Such
misrepresentations deceived the laboring
men, and when they awoke to the fact
the public clamor would tend to create
again, in the opinion of the speaker, the
scenes of the Paris Commune. He also
denounced the Social Democrats for hav-
ing failed wholly to contribute anything
to the literature of scientific Socialism.

Schnabel further compared the Social-
ist Labor Party with that of the Social
Democrats, and said that the S. L. P.
did not want to deal with franchises, but
were looking for the betterment of the

THE VANITY OF SENTIMENT

Alice Stone Blackwell, a lady distin-
guished in the camp of "Votes for Wo-
men," backs up her argument with the
following incident in Massachusetts:
"And old farmer died leaving no will.
His heirs were avaricious. They grudging
the widow her right to the life use of
one-third of his real estate, which was
what the law at that time gave her.
She hunted out a flaw in the marriage.
She had always supposed that it was all
right and regular, but they proved that
the farmer had imposed upon her by an
illegal ceremony. She was not legally
his widow, and of course was not legally
entitled to any share of his estate."

There is a serious omission in this
story—serious if the story is at all to
have any practical and useful bearing
upon the question of woman's rights.
The omission consists in all reference to
the sex of the avaricious heirs of the old
farmer. Was there no woman among
them?

The point involved will appear from
a passage in the address "Woman's
Suffrage," issued by the Socialist Wo-
men of Greater New York in 1900. It is
this:

"Answering on last April 27th a flip-
pant fling against Woman Suffrage,
made by the 'New York Times,' in
which, with its usual lack of informa-
tion, the paper, after pronouncing Wo-
man Suffrage a fad, stated that women
now enjoy all the rights which they
would enjoy if they voted, Harriette M.
Johnston-Wood quoted a case decided
only a few weeks before in the Supreme
Court that completely and effectively
refuted 'The Times.' It was the case
of an 18-year-old lad, who was killed
while at work, and on account of which
the father brought an action for \$15,000
damages. Before the case came up for
trial the father died, whereupon the
case was continued by the widow and
mother, who was left moreover, with
six children to support. Based upon a
law which provides that if an unmarried
child dies the father, as next of kin, in-
herits all the property, and upon another
law which provides that damages can be
recovered only by the one who was
next of kin at that time of the death,
and in case of the death of the next of
kin the action abates, the Court decided
that the mother had no right of action,
and awarded her \$50, that being the
amount of the lad's wages from the
time of his death to the death of his
father. So far, this answer is sense.
It was a shot that ripped up 'The
Times's' false contention. Unfortunately,
the effect of the shot is marred by
just two short sentences—the sentences
that the case 'should make a Suffragist
and a revolutionist of every mother in
the United States,' and 'What say the
mothers?' This is Sentiment out of
place.

"Sex is not class. Class is sexless.
Class is amorphous in point of Sex.
The iniquity perpetrated upon the
mother of the slain working lad was not
an iniquity perpetrated by one Sex upon
another Sex; it was an iniquity perpe-
trated by one Class upon another Class.
So long as there is one mother, whose
class interests promote and are sub-
served by the enactment of such laws,
and are promoted and subserved by
their enforcement—just so long will the
appeal to 'mothers' remain a responsi-
less bit of sentimentalism, aye, harmful
sentimentalism. On the one hand, as it
dislocates the class solidarity of the
proletariat by dividing it into sexes, the
appeal strikes a chord that can only
twang a cracked note; on the other
hand, the appeal leaves the bourgeois
mother cool. If it at all sets her pulse
beating higher, it is with satisfaction
at not being herself a proletarian, ex-
posed to such financial and heart-rend-
ing trials as was the mother of the slain
lad—a satisfaction that will cause her
to cling all the more fondly and tena-
ciously to capitalism and its laws, con-
sequently also to the disfranchised state
of mothers."

If Alice Stone Blackwell will probe
deeper the lady will probably discover
that the iniquity perpetrated upon the
widow of the deceased farmer was not
an iniquity perpetrated by one Sex of
heirs upon another Sex; she will prob-
ably discover it was perpetrated by one
Class, consisting of both Sexes, upon
another Class. The probe will enlighten
the lady upon the class fact that so long
as there is one widow, or woman, whose
class interests promote and are sub-
served by such conduct as the "ava-
ricious" heirs were guilty of—just so
long will the appeal to woman remain
responselless.

In short, the "Woman Question" is a
branch of the trunk of the Class Ques-
tion, and can not be solved in America
by ignoring the trunk.

working class.
Herold, in his address, gave the reasons
for the existence of the Socialist Labor
Party.
The rest of the afternoon was spent in
singing and instrumental selections. At
night a dance was given in the hall for
the benefit of the Party.

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night a dance was given in the hall for
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CAMPAIGN SLIDES

On the Political Situation in Brand
Whitlock's Town.

Toledo, Ohio, October 17.—The facts
following are a few flashes on the pres-
ent campaign in this city. They are a
cast-up of the situation as it exists be-
tween Independent "Labor" candidates
and the so-called Socialist party, with
a flash thrown in on attempted corrup-
tion of the S. L. P.

Fred Shane, candidate on the Inde-
pendent "Labor ticket, is secretary for
J. R. Cowell, director of Public Service,
an appointive office in the hands of the
Mayor. Fred Shane is "well educated,"
and at one time was a member of the
Socialist party.

Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, In-
dependent in city, State and national
politics. Independent means that who-
ever agrees with Whitlockism can use
his name and his person on any old
ticket. Whitlockism means wind, wind
and wind for the big majority of the
voters, and shekels, shekels and shekels
for Brand Whitlock. In Toledo the
Democrats and Republicans have come
together repeatedly and elected him at
election after election. This coming to-
gether of Republicans and Democrats in
the city keeps the bid down and the
bidding for up.

James P. Egan is candidate on the
same ticket with Shane. He is editor of
the "Toledo Union Leader," official organ
of the Central Labor Union of Toledo.
He is also an ex-S. P.-ite. It is admitted
by all that he knows his business. In
this connection I would add that the all
important requisite of an editor of a
capitalist paper, be it daily, weekly,
monthly, etc., is the knowledge of the
value of advertisement. That requisite
is absolutely necessary for the success-
ful course of any capitalist paper. So
that I can say that when James P.
Egan hands out free advertisement he
knows what he is about.

The Socialist party. It is numerous in
"me-toos," not so numerous in votes by
a jugful, still less numerous in member-
ship, and last but not least of the less,
is entirely lacking in backbone. The
contortions of its bosses and "leaders" upon
the political and economic fields eclipse
anything ever attempted or found under
a circus tent, not even excepting the
snakes in or out of their cages.

William Patterson, candidate for Lieut-
enant-Governor on the Socialist party
ticket, right bower of Egan, as made
plain by himself to those who read the
"Union Leader." In the absence of
Mayor Whitlock from the city, Patterson
was arrested by the police for speaking
on the streets. He rode in the patrol
wagon and was turned loose upon his
own recognizance. Other S. P. speakers
continued the same street meeting, but
were not molested. A few days after
the Mayor came back and was shocked
to hear the news. He made a public
apology to Patterson. All State papers
copy it and publish Patterson's name,
candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on
the Socialist party ticket in large type,
thereby boosting his candidacy. In re-
turn, Patterson declared openly before
an audience of 1,500 people, made up
largely of "me-toos," that a vote for
Whitlock would be a vote for Socialism
of the Seidel type. The Socialist party,
never having denounced the Seidel type
of Socialism, by inference accepts the
Seidel type of Socialism as "right,"
therefore according to Patterson, "Whit-
lock is as good as Seidel. Socialism and
Whitlockism are one and the same
thing," and, a vote for Shane and Egan
who are Whitlock men, is a vote for
Socialism.

The results of these political deals
may or may not prove well, but results
don't change the fact that the deals are
made.

Bowers, boss of the Socialist party in
Toledo, runs a barber shop at 413 Sum-
mit street, entering to S. P.-ite and craft
unionist patronage. He is recipient of
some first class advertisement free,
gratis, and for nothing from the "Toledo
Union Leader," and from Shane and
Egan for a "debate" (I should say a love
feast) between Egan and Shane on one
"side," and Patterson and Bates on the
other "side," before an audience of 1,500
persons composed mostly of S. P.-ites
and craft unionists.

The "Toledo News Bee" and "Toledo
Times" are two capitalist dailies. A per-
son whose name is not known to the
writer, but who is a connecting link ac-
cording to Bowers' statement to the
writer, between the Socialist party and
the "News Bee," mouthpiece of Whit-
lock's administration,—this person, em-
ployed by the "News Bee," lets Bowers
knows everything that happens in
Mayor Whitlock's council. When Pat-
terson was arrested this individual told
Bowers that the arrest was fixed by
Shane and that the police acted upon
specific orders from above and not from

(Continued on Page Six.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I happen-
ed to come across a Socialist paper;
I read the thing. Do you know that
I find there is much in Socialism?

UNCLE SAM—You don't say so!

B. J.—Yes; there are many good
points in it. For instance, the national-
ization of the railroads. That should
be the first step.

U. S. (meditative)—The "first step"?
Hem! "First step." Do you mean the
first, very first step?

B. J.—Yes; that's just what I mean;
this individualistic way of doing things
has run its course, the railroads are just
the thing that society should begin with
as first step.

U. S.—Do you see that building?

B. J.—Yes; that's the Post Office.

U. S.—Is it run individually?

B. J.—No; it is run by the nation.

U. S.—The business of letter deliver-
ing was not always run collectively, as
now, was it?

B. J.—No; wasn't it originally a pri-
vate undertaking?

U. S.—So it was. Originally run in-
dividually, now it is run collec-
tively. Accordingly, nationalization of
the railroad now would not be the
"first step" taken by society.

B. J.—Well, no; the nationalization
of the mail business was done first.

U. S.—And how about the employees
of the Post Office? Are they a happy,
free lot of people?

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents are asked to send their letters to the editor of the Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, New York, N. Y. Letters should be addressed to the editor of the Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, New York, N. Y. Letters should be addressed to the editor of the Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, New York, N. Y.

THE WAY THEY DO IT IN SEATTLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find check for four yearly Daily People subs, one six months and thirteen three months subs; also five yearly and two six months subs to the Weekly People, twenty-five in all. Yours for the S. L. P., D. G. O'Hanrahan. Seattle, Wash., Oct. 10.

SEES THROUGH FORMER S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You have heard of me as State speaker for the Socialist party in Texas. But I have got wise to that game at last. And if God will forgive me for what I have done for them, I will never be got into such a—d rot again.

Read the article in the Chicago "Daily Socialist," October 13, Vol. IV, No. 299, on the first page at the bottom of the fifth column, entitled, "Berger Urges Fixed Wages." Berger urges the Milwaukee administration to adopt the eight-hour day, and two dollars per day wages. H—! How is that for S-o-c-i-a-l-i-s-m? The capitalists here in Galveston pay day laborers from three to four dollars per day, and they don't call it "S-o-c-i-a-l-i-s-m" either.

The Socialist program as taught by Marx has no provision for wages, either "fixed" or unfixed.

Are the S. P. comrades going to continue to pay dues for such con games as the Milwaukee bunch and other "distinguished leaders" are leading them with? Before I would follow such a bunch of con men as they are, I would go over to the G. O. P. and vote for Teddy and Taft.

Your comrade in the war,
C. W. Stewart.
Galveston, Tex., October 17.

S. L. P. LEAFLET TAKES AT LIEBKNECHT MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the Karl Liebknecht meeting here in Providence we put into the hands of every one who attended the leaflet, "S. L. P. vs. S. P.," of which we had a supply. One German asked for the leaflet, but with few exceptions every one took a copy and kept it. After a while Comrade Liebknecht came along with the slick fakir, Fred Hurst. I handed Liebknecht a leaflet and gave Hurst one. Comrade Liebknecht looked at his and said to Hurst, "The Socialist Labor Party," and smiled. About eight o'clock a policeman showed up, but went upstairs and we followed as we had given out all the leaflets. The policeman looked around, but did not find us upstairs. It looked that way to me. As we arrived upstairs Mr. Policeman went right down.

We paid our ten cents and though we could not understand German, still I understood many of the points. Liebknecht dwelt upon the union and political solidarity of the proletariat and made a telling address to an audience of about 800. After the address he held a sort of reception, and Comrade Leach and I presented ourselves. I thanked him as an S. L. P. man for his telling points on the necessity for economic and political action by the workers.

One of the audience wanted to know if I felt proud of the work I did in giving out the leaflets. I said I certainly did, as it was a presentation of facts, and a movement that could not stand on facts could not live. This man blamed De Leon—"the leaflet was one of his work." I further told him that the address of the speaker knocked holes out of pure and simple unionism, Gompers style, which the S. P. stood for. One man alongside of me said "don't fight!" but the starch was taken out of my S. P.-er and he left me. I next saw others reading the leaflet and not one was thrown away.

G. M. S.
Providence, R. I., October 19.

LIGHT ON J. WESLEY HILL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the Rev. John Wesley Hill is attracting attention to himself as a Socialist-killer, it may be well to recall a performance of his last April.

At his own Metropolitan Temple, with himself on the list of speakers, a mass meeting was arranged for the United States Civil Service Retirement

Associations. Postmaster Morgan presided.

The Rev. Hill's whole address was a flowery eulogy of the stars and stripes, grandiloquent flattery of Wm. H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, a very feeling tribute to the memories of U. S. Grant, McKinley, and Abraham Lincoln, and last, and most important, a striking ignorance of the purport of the meeting. All of this was delivered after giving a very mean, underhanded blow in his opening remarks to the previous speaker, Henry Frank, who had delivered a touching address on the condition of the wage slave and the no more than justice of a pension when he is no longer useful.

The Rev. Hill's sole stock in trade seems to be a few well rounded, flowery phrases on patriotic lines, fairly good delivery, though not really eloquent, and many political friends, Republicans.

J. G.
New York, October 12.

A REMINDER TO THE EAST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please find enclosed seven more subscriptions for the dear old Weekly People, two yearlies, two semi-annuals and three for three months each.

Say, it would do us way down here in the South a whole lot of good to see New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island sending in from two to three hundred subs a week for The People. When we consider the awful condition of mind of the millions of workers everywhere, it ought to prompt us at least to do our duty.

Let no S. L. P. man ever entertain the thought of surrendering the field to the corrupt, compromising and scabby, middle class, Socialist party outfit. We must fight them, expose them, refuse them, just as we do all other misleaders and betrayers of the men and women of our class.

Jas. H. Arnold.
Louisville, Ky., October 16.

AND STILL THEY COME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice in yesterday's correspondence column a letter from Youngstown with greetings from ex-S. P.-ites there to ex-S. P.-ites here. They are returned and another added. I am enclosing herewith a copy of another resignation from that organization which declared in Copenhagen that in America there was nothing to unite with, and I can state that this latest recruit's action has been hastened by that very declaration. In Youngstown and such places where the numerical strength of the two parties is nearly equal, it should be easy to get recruits from the S. P., but here in Philadelphia, where we are a mere handful and the S. P. is a strong political machine, it takes some moral courage to "commit suicide."

Comrade Wysham, a copy of whose resignation I send, has been a member of the S. P. for five years and a hard worker all the time until a year ago when he was convinced that the S. L. P. was correct in tactics. Since then he has been "boring from within," hoping that by some miracle the "Ethiopian would change his color"; until at last the bone-headed "nothing to unite with" attitude has driven him out to add himself to that "nothing."

A good deal of discussion has been going on in S. P. circles here over the recent resignations of Miss Rantz and Sclarowitz. By some they are denounced as traitors; others hope they "will see the error of their way" and return by at least next Yom Kippur, but most are agreed that their loss will be felt by the "Partei," and their places hard to fill. There will be more places for the S. P. to fill later on and perhaps as Sclarowitz has suggested to them they may make "resignations" a part of their order of business.

R. McL.
(Copy of Wysham's Resignation.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1910.
City Central Committee,
Local Philadelphia,
Socialist Party,

Comrades:—

I hereby resign as a paid-up member from the Socialist party, and will apply for admission to membership to the Socialist Labor Party. This step has been taken after long and serious consideration, and I now realize that it is the only course for a revolutionary Socialist to take.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Tom Wysham.
466 N. Eighth St., Philadelphia.

RAISING A CHINESE WALL AROUND LIEBKNECHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last week I was instructed by our National Secretary to make an appointment for De Leon and himself with Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who is now on a lecture tour under the auspices of the Socialist party. I managed to see Liebknecht at Newark the evening he lectured there and made the appointment, same to take place at his hotel 10 a. m. Saturday. He was not able to give me the correct name of the hotel, but thought I would have no difficulty in locating it through the S. P. Reception Committee.

Acting upon this I telephoned "Comrade" Meyer of the Volkszeitung, and asked him the correct name of the hotel, telling him I already had an appointment with Dr. Liebknecht. Meyer immediately demanded who I was, what my business was, how I found out his name, and a dozen other questions, showing plainly that he was very apprehensive about anyone meeting Liebknecht and telling him some truths about the Socialist movement in this country. Finally, after giving me the name of the hotel, he strongly urged against keeping the appointment, or in other words, it would be prevented if possible.

This they failed to do, but it plainly shows the attitude of the S. P. in trying to suppress the actual state of affairs which exists in this country, and is very contrary to the stand an S. L. P. man would take upon a similar occasion. Why all this anxiety? That in itself is a conviction.

H. W. M.
Newark, N. J., Oct. 17.

HE MISSED THE PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Sunday's edition having failed to show up, please send me a copy. I am lost without it. I would not give the Daily People for all the papers or periodicals that fall upon my desk; it contains more meat than all the others put together. It is a matter for us to be proud of that The People is a magnificent production. It is mastery in the way it handles the various problems agitating this country. It is training the minds of its readers in a way that must ultimately tell; it portrays the truth in such a way that it is bound to tell. I am often startled at the profound grasp of history and sociology and political economy the editor possesses. His translations of Sue's works are simply magnificent; the translator deserving about as much credit as Sue himself for the splendid way he has translated them, rendering all the ideas and thoughts of Sue so plain and simple that even a child can clearly understand, which only a master could do.

B. D. Downey.
Portsmouth, Va., October 18.

BELLINGHAM S. P. FALLING IN LINE WITH FUSIONISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Nine subs were secured for the Weekly People during my three days' stay in Everett. One out-door meeting was held there to a good crowd, and the sale of literature amounted to twenty-one pamphlets.

Since arriving in Bellingham I have been somewhat handicapped in my work, owing to rainy weather, but managed to land eleven subs. The rain held up long enough to enable us to hold the only street meeting that could be held last Saturday night. Comrade Carnahan was on deck and between us we succeeded in selling eighteen pamphlets.

Some of the few remaining S. P.-ites here in Bellingham have come out with an endorsement of one J. G. Kemper, running for County Commissioner on the Republican ticket (see enclosed clipping). This is another instance to prove how fast the S. P. is degenerating into a party of political pottering with capitalist politicians and political parties.

I leave to-day for Vancouver, B. C., and during my stay there, and with the assistance of the members I hope to accomplish good results for the S. L. P.

Chas. Pierson.
Bellingham, Wash., October 4.

(Enclosure.)
KEMPER NOMINEE

OF SOCIALISTS

J. G. Kemper to-day found himself embarrassed by too many honors when he received notice from the county auditor that he had been nominated for county commissioner from the First District on both the Republican and Socialist tickets. He was allowed to qualify on only one, and naturally choose the Republican, since it was in that party that he made the race. He expressed his appreciation, however,

of the compliment paid him by the Socialists.—Evening American, Bellingham, September 30.

LIEBKNECHT IN NEW HAVEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Karl Liebknecht spoke in the Grand Opera House Sunday afternoon. It did not take him long to observe in this country that there is no difference between the exploitation of the working class here and in Germany; that there was no difference whether they be shot by a Democratic bullet or a monarchist ball; he saw the same misery here as in Germany; and the capitalist enjoyed as much liberty there as here. Liebknecht described how the German proletariat achieved solidarity and he wished heartily that the American would accomplish the same. He hoped that they could settle all their differences among themselves. On this point he said: "Here in America as nowhere else are so many nationalities represented among the working class; what an opportunity to practise and display international solidarity in fighting our common foe, capitalism!" Liebknecht did not mention, or has not yet observed our American labor fakirs, the greatest obstacle in the path of unity, from Gompers and Mitchell down to the leaders of the Socialist party, the A. F. of L. candleholders for its support.

No questions were asked for at the close of the meeting, but I questioned myself this way: can it be that the Volkszeitung, an accomplice of the labor fakirs, is trying with the aid of Liebknecht to rejuvenate her followers and help swell their votes to a "million"?

Men with beer paunches were very conspicuous at the meeting. I heard one say when going out, "Nice entertainment, but dry!"

The audience was convulsed with laughter by the sarcastic remarks of the speaker. The house was not full.

G. L.
New Haven, Conn., October 17.

A CHICAGO S. P.-ER TRAPPED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Saturday evening Comrades Carr, Kuchenbecker, Lingenfelter and the writer planted the S. L. P. stand on the corner of Peoria and Madison avenues. A successful meeting was held; many copies of the Weekly People and pamphlets were sold.

After closing the meeting we journeyed to Green street, one block away where an S. P. speaker was holding a large crowd. Lingenfelter remained to ask questions of the speaker. At the proper time he put the usual "disruptive" S. L. P. questions. He was called a liar and otherwise abused. The S. P. speaker being easy, dared Lingenfelter to take the stand. The challenge was accepted and the S. L. P. was again vindicated. Lingenfelter proceeded to prove who was a liar. Extracting from his pocket a copy of the "Provoker," he asked the audience if they recognized the paper, knew Thomas, Morgan, the editor, and were aware of his being a Socialist party candidate for office this election. After receiving affirmative answers, Lingenfelter proceeded to read from the "Provoker." The truth brought to light was too much, the S. P. speaker became hysterical, flew into a rage, called a policeman, who placed Lingenfelter under arrest. After being held one and one-half hours, he was liberated without any charges placed against him.

The truth must hurt if to speak it to an S. P. audience means a ride to police headquarters. However, the S. L. P. intends to clean the Socialist movement, even if every time we try we are placed under arrest.

Herbert Johnson.
Chicago, Ill., October 20.

WARNS AGAINST FALSE LABOR LEADERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some good hearted individual has sent me a bundle of papers, including several copies of the Weekly People, which I was very glad to receive. I am in the western part of Brazil, where it takes six weeks for mail to reach from the States.

These papers have been good food for thought. I know now that Labor in the United States is in a deplorable condition owing to the faking methods of the "labor leaders" of to-day. Take, for instance, the case of Spokane, Wash., as exposed by the former Editor James Wilson of the "I-am-a-burns." I remembered, when I was in the States a year ago last July, an appeal for money and assistance went forth from the head office to the "comrades" and "workers," begging them to give their "mite and all" to the "downtrodden comrades in Spokane," to "help them via their grand cause." And now we have in print a confession of the wholesale and petty stealing which has been going on there under cover of an alleged "free speech fight." We are told that large sums of

money were donated by the enthusiastic comrades, which, it is now confessed were divided among Wilson and his mates, while many of those who volunteered to suffer for the cause were left to die in prison.

I further received a number of copies of the "Appeal to Reason," "Chicago Daily Socialist" and other S. P. papers. Not having read anything on the condition of the producing class in the States for a whole year, it seemed I could understand better than when I was perusing these papers at every issue. But in all these S. P. papers I fail to find a single constructive cure advocated. It seems they are full of reading matter of a tone that breeds in people's minds only a desire for dumb revolt, which the capitalists are well prepared for and would be only too glad to exercise their galling guns on.

That the revolt is coming to a head there is no reasonable doubt, and the outcome a child can predict unless the Socialist movement frees itself of the unbalanced hot-heads and equally dangerous trimmers who to-day are hanging onto its flanks.

Thomas Diekman.
Rio Madeira, Brazil, August 22.

ONLY FOLLOWING FOOTSTEPS OF OTHER S. P.'S.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I had an occasion to make a trip south last week, going from Evansville to Nashville; thence by way of Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn. On my return I stopped over at Chattanooga, and one of the first things that attracted my attention was a notice that Seth McCallan (Col. Dick Maple), who is on the S. P. ticket for Governor of Tennessee, would speak that evening. I availed myself of the opportunity to hear him. To my utter disgust, I found him woefully deficient in any knowledge of revolutionary Socialism.

One of McCallan's main mistakes, as I view it, was that if the capitalists would not sell their railroads we would build government roads alongside of theirs and by that means compel them to act right. If Mr. Dick Maple will read Debs on "Industrial Unionism," he will find that there is a very wide difference in Debs' opinion and his own. I suggest that The People mail him some select literature on various subjects pertaining to Socialism and industrialism, so that he can get himself right and in line with real Socialism, if he is susceptible to advice, and I feel sure he is.

I met a German S. P. man of Knoxville who came all the way from his city to hear the sarcastic editor of "The National Hip-Saw," and when I questioned him on economical and political organization, and the question of immigration, as set forth in the platform of the S. P. in the last Presidential campaign, he became furious and snorted like a wild bull when a red rag is shaken before him. I met him a short time afterwards and he would not speak to me. Such is the deportment of some of these S. P. emancipators of labor.

Theo Jung.
Evansville, Ind., October 16.

S. P. SPELLBINDER FOR OLD PARTY CANDIDATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here is something about the "Socialist" party from this end of the country. It is a report of a prominent member of that party, a man named Stevens, stumping for a Republican candidate. The enclosed is a clipping from the Portland Daily News, October 10.

H. M.
Portland, Ore., October 11.

(Enclosure.)

Jay Bowerman's managers are adopting unique campaign methods to help boost their candidate. Following the example set by politicians of Milwaukee during the last campaign, a number of Socialist street-corner spiels will be hired and a campaign of soap-box oratory will be carried on until the election.

J. D. Stevens, a leading member of the Portland Socialist party, is the first speaker to take the stump for the Republican candidate, Saturday night Stevens regaled a crowd at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets and amused and startled his hearers by urging them to vote for Bowerman. Stevens "roasted" Senator Bourne and Oswald West, and warned the crowd that if West was elected there would be another financial panic.

AGE OF REASON.

By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the preachers have been vainly trying to answer.

Cloth, Price 50 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. J. H., NEW YORK.—Neither the middle class, nor the capitalist class, nor yet the plutocracy or Top-Capitalist, pay taxes "on a true valuation of their property." While the taxes come from the plunder of Labor's product in the pocket of the employing class, this class is notoriously a tax-dodger. The taxes it pays are below the figure that the law requires.

E. E., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Yes, dearest, The People does recognize "the mission and effectiveness of war." But War is one thing; Riot another. War implies organization and discipline—necessary things in Socialism; Riot implies Anarchy. Chew it over.

E. D. B., MANCHESTER, N. H.—Spiritually, so to speak, the Socialist party and the A. F. of L. have one soul—neither can exist without the grace of the capitalist class. The A. F. of L. does not organize but with the consent of the employer; the breath in the S. P. nostrils is the advertising it gets from the capitalist press.

C. S., SOMERVILLE, N. J.—The I. W. W. has no printers' organization. Each locality, in view of this fact, must decide for itself whether the literature that it issues should rather bear no label, or should avoid complications and put up with the I. T. U. label. Either course is wise or unwise, according to local circumstances.

P. K., CINCINNATI, O.—Any moderately equipped public library carries the files of one newspaper, or more. The way to do is to consult the files. Only so can valuable work be done. Roosevelt's speeches abroad were extensively published.

C. B., FORT SMITH, ONT.—There are two sorts of Unions in the land. One sort organizes and exists only at the good will of the employer. In some instances such Unions even make the employer a Union officer, Financial Secretary, for instance. The other sort organizes without and even in the teeth of the employer. From the former sort society can expect only harm in the main; from the latter Society is likely to be benefited, provided, of course, that latter sort of Unionism does not "bolt" the right traces in which it started.

J. P., PHILA., PA.—The question, When men agree what is the use of quibbling? sins against elemental principles of reasoning. Rational reasoning first proves its premises, and then draws its conclusions. The thing first to prove is that the S. L. P.

and the S. P. agree. They don't. In your very city the S. P. organ, the "Tageblatt," approves of a Union scabbing upon others; the S. L. P. disapproves of that. Hence the S. L. P. does not quibble when it argues that such S. P. conduct is wrong. Learn to reason, or you'll invite the capitalist to tear you all to pieces. Adopting your principle of reasoning the capitalist will ask you: "Since the workingman lives in luxury and the capitalist starves what's the sense in the workingman's quibbling over starvation wages?"

W. J., ST. LOUIS, MO.—This office must be in a "benighted condition." It has not yet been made acquainted with the name of a single Socialist party official who opposes the unity of the parties and is not a corrupt person. If any such is floating around St. Louis let's have his name.

R. McL., PHILA., PA.—The first communication announced the meeting for "Tuesday, October 22." There being no such date the office took its chances, and made it "October 18," a date that did exist. It is a good habit, to get into bytimes, always to have a calendar before one when writing. The mixing up of dates is otherwise almost inevitable.

B. S., SAN JOSE, CALIF.—Suppose, indeed, that "neither the S. L. P. nor the S. P. has hit upon the correct Trades Union policy." The conclusions from such premises would be—

First—A correct Trades Union policy is necessary.
Second—In order that the correct policy be reached the S. P. has to drop its method of debate upon that subject: it has to quit meeting with the cry of "Scab!" the facts advanced by the S. L. P.

Third—The S. P.'s method of debate postpones the day when the "correct Trades Union policy" will finally be ascertained.

A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The term "economic determinism" will be handled editorially.

A. N. C., WATERBURY, CONN.—Portugal has had no representation in the International Socialist Congresses. Such a representation may now be looked for.

H. B. S., TORONTO, ONT.; F. H., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; E. B. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; D. W., NORTH WALES, PA.; S. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; G. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; J. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received.

Two Pages From Roman History

- 1 Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
- 2 The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.
A 98-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.
PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.

FOR THE HOME

A BEAUTIFUL PRINT
11 OF 111
KARL MARX
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PRICE: TEN CENTS.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
25 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, at City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
8 p. m.

IMPORTANT FOR SECTION COOK COUNTY, ILL.

To the members of the Socialist Labor
Party of Cook County, Ill.

Comrades:—The members of the Gen-
eral Committee are earnestly endeavor-
ing to find the most effective way of
building up the movement in Cook Coun-
ty. This has taken up most of the ses-
sions of the General Committee meetings
for some time past. Several good sug-
gestions were made, but the members
of the committee feel that this should
be laid before the entire membership for
action.

One thing, however, the committee
has decided; that is to arrange an Entertain-
ment and Ball for the benefit of the
agitation fund. The National Organizer
will be here on the 30th of November and
will stay till New Year, with good pros-
pects of remaining for an unlimited time.

Besides engaging Katz, we are en-
deavoring to secure the services of at
least one more able organizer. We are in
communication with several comrades,
with good prospects of securing one on
reasonable terms.

This and other important matters will
come up for discussion at the next Gen-
eral Party meeting to be held on SUN-
DAY, October 30, 8.30 p. m. sharp, AT
HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, 816
MILWAUKEE AVENUE, NEAR CHI-
CAGO AVENUE.

For Section Cook County, Ill.,
Ignatz Friedman, Organizer.

SECTION NEW YORK'S CALL FOR PRESENTS.

To Sections, Members and Sympa-
thizers of the S. L. P.,
Comrades:—

This is a direct call upon you to aid
us in making our Annual Fall Festival
the success that it should be made.
Jointly with this affair which this year
will be held on Thanksgiving Day,
Thursday, November 24, 1910, at Grand
Central Palace, New York City, we
usually arrange a bazaar and fair on
the occasion of which all presents sent
to us by members and sympathizers
are auctioned off, the proceeds to go
towards the Daily People.

Are YOU with us? If you are show
it by your actions. We need the co-
operation of all in order to succeed.
What we expect you to do is to send
us some handiwork of any description,
such as women are able to make.
Fancy sofa pillows, centre pieces for
tables, chair cushions, dollies, or any
other object of ever as little value can
be disposed of profitably at these
fairs. It is through this medium that
we have often in the past raised funds
that enabled the Daily People to go
ahead with its work of enlightening
the masses. Often in the past the
money from these sources helped the
Daily People to keep up its good work.

All presents should be sent to L. C.
Fraina, 25 City Hall Place, New York
City.

KATZ IN MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn.—October 22-23-24-
25-26-27.

Duluth, Minn.—October 28-29-30-31.
Superior, WISCONSIN—November
1-2-3.

Minneapolis, Minn.—November 4-5-
6-7-8-9-10-11.

LOUISVILLE OPEN-AIR MEETING.

Seventeenth street and High avenue,
Thursday, October 27, 7:30 p. m.

Fourth and Central avenues, South
Louisville, November 3, 7:30 p. m.

Every Saturday night, Third and
Market streets, 7:30 p. m.

Jas. H. Arnold.

MILWAUKEE OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, October 29.
Fourth and Grand avenues. Speakers,
Karl Oberheu and John Herold.

Tuesday, November 1.
Eleventh and Walnut streets. Speak-
ers, Albert Schnabel and John Herold.

Thursday, November 3.
Fourth and Grand avenues. Speakers,
K. Oberheu and Alb. Schnabel.

Saturday, November 5.
Third avenue and Mitchell. Speakers,
K. Oberheu and John Herold.

If you cannot do anything else send
us ten cents in stamps and the names
and addresses of five intelligent work-
ingmen and we will send them sample
copies of the Weekly People.

FEDORENKO DEFENSE FUND

Urgent Need of Finances to Free Russian
Revolutionist.

The Canadian Government has decided
to extradite Savva Fedorenko, a Russian
political refugee seeking an asylum in
America. He is to be thrust back into
the clutches of Bloody Czar Nicholas and
the Russian Autocracy—and this means
Fedorenko's death, for he was too active
and dangerous a revolutionist to be
pardoned by the feudal government of
Russia.

We must thwart this attempt to mur-
der the Russian Revolutionist. The Right
of Political Asylum must not be de-
stroyed. An appeal will be taken by
counsel for Fedorenko, and a gigantic
legal battle be fought to prevent an ex-
tradition outrage. For this purpose
money is required to defray the legal
and other expenses; and all friends of
Russian Freedom, all who desire to
maintain unimpaired the right of Po-
litical Asylum in America, are urged to
contribute to the Fedorenko Defense
Fund. Contributions are to be sent to
Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, 230 East Broadway,
New York City.

D. D. CRAWFORD.

Father and brother now prospect-
ing; would like to have you with us.
For information call on J. J. Doaner,
Mesa, Arizona.

GOOD INCREASE.

Marks This Week's Contributions to the
New York State Campaign Fund.

Since our last report the following con-
tributions have been received:—

A. Sand, B'klyn, pledge	\$ 1.00
A. Gleiforst, B'klyn, donation..	1.00
A. Klien, N. Y., donation	1.65
S. Moskowitz, N. Y., pledge	1.00
Paul Augustine, N. Y., donation	1.00
M. Rosenberg, N. Y., pledge	2.00
J. Mazanek, N. Y., pledge	1.00
L. C. Fraina, N. Y., pledge	1.00
B. Engel, N. Y., donation	1.00
H. Goldsmith, N. Y., donation..	1.00
Chas. Hillwitz, B'klyn, donation	.25
J. Schwartz, B'klyn, donation ..	2.00
W. J. Daniels, N. Y., donation..	.50
H. Halpern, N. Y., donation....	.35
O. Sorensen, N. Y., donation	1.00
O. J. Hughes, B'klyn, donation..	1.00
F. B. Guarnier, N. Y., pledge	5.00
J. Simon, N. Y., pledge	1.00
J. Graff, N. Y., pledge	1.00
J. Scheurer, N. Y., pledge	1.00
Solon De Leon, N. Y., donation..	10.00
I. Witelsky, N. Y., pledge	1.00
"Ex-49," B'klyn, donation	1.00
F. R. Lucas, B'klyn, donation ..	1.00
A. Wildermuth, Troy, donation..	1.00
J. P. Gilley, Troy, donation	1.00
Christian Raush, Troy, donation	1.00
Henry Stassun, Troy, donation	.50
F. Brauckman, N. Y., donation ..	2.00
S. W. N. Y., donation	5.00
Belle F. Greenberg, N. Y., pledged	5.00
S. Spiess, N. Y., donation	2.00
Frank Anderson, Trout Creek, Mont., donation	10.00
O. J. Hughes, B'klyn, donation ..	1.00
Chas. Hillwitz, B'klyn, donation ..	.25
T. Blank, N. Y., pledge	1.00
J. Donohue, N. Y., pledge	1.00
L. Lafferty, B'klyn, donation....	1.00
G. B. Buffalo, donation	5.00
E. C. Nylan, N. Y., pledge	1.00
M. L. Hiltner, N. Y., pledge	1.00
M. Hennefeld, N. Y., donation ..	.50
C. C. Crawford, N. Y., pledge....	1.00
Wm. Gajewski, N. Y., pledge ..	1.00
Total	\$ 79.00
Previously acknowledged	444.72
Grand total	\$523.72

Send all moneys to L. C. Fraina, 25
City Hall Place, New York City.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., meets
every Sunday 3 P. M. 890 Parrish
street.

Open air meetings are held regularly
as follows:

SUNDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.
FRIDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.
SATURDAY: 40th street and Lan-
caster avenue.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF Daily People Anniversary Medallions

have been procured from the
manufacturers and are offered to
the first comers at

30 Cents Postage prepaid.

Detached from its red ribbon,
this medallion makes a charming
watch fob, and will always bring
back memories of the trying
times our Party Press has with-
stood.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
25 City Hall Place, N. Y.

CAMPAIGN SLIDES.

(Continued from page 4.)

below as the Mayor would have the
public believe.

When the writer asked Bowers why
they did not show that up in the "Arm
and Torch," he was told that the Social-
ist party could not afford to lose its
source of information.

Furthermore, Bowers has known for
years that the writer was a member of
the Socialist Labor Party and that the
information that he (Bowers) handed
over to the writer, was handed to him
without the writer's solicitation.

A sign shop at 438 Summit street.
Dinner time, Saturday, October 8. Shop
closed for lunch. When owner returns,
he finds this order on his pad which
hangs outside of the shop door: "Call at
Central Labor Hall at once—314 Cherry.
H. H. Cutter."

I did not go to Central Labor Hall
as I was busy on something else. Half
an hour after that the writer of that
order came to the shop and ordered some
card signs. He told me that I could fix
my price and send my bill along with
cards. I told him that my price would
be 10 cents apiece and that the cards
would be delivered at Labor Hall before
night. I delivered the cards myself. The
office was closed, so I left them at the
door and brought the bill back.

The same day that this thing hap-
pened Paul Dinger, S. L. P. member,
came to Toledo and we had a rousing
meeting that night. On Saturday, Oc-
tober 15 Dinger was here again. We
had a meeting, distributed some Weekly
People, and many leaflets on the
"S. L. P. vs. the S. P." For these actions
Dinger was nearly mobbed by drunken
S. P.-ites and craft union fakirs' em-
saries. They tore our banner, and tried
to upset the box upon which Dinger was
standing. They added to their hoodlum-
ism by yelling "liars," "scabs," and other
choice epithets. We stood this from 7
o'clock in the evening until 11 o'clock,
when we adjourned after telling the
crowd that we would be at the same
corner next Saturday.

In connection with the Central Labor
Hall job for cards, I may say that when
I related the matter to Dinger and to
Kendall, they thought it was meant as a
bribe intending to hush us up. And in
going over all the facts in connection
with the matter, it does look like a piece
of such stupidity on the part of the
simplers' part.

Octave M. Held.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

true meaning of solidarity, and hence,
among other reasons the Industrial
Union is a social-political necessity. The
only ONE first step, that is a step, is
the revolutionary education of the work-
ers. The S. L. P. and the industrial
unionists are attending to that.

FRANK E. PASSONNO'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Governor.
Poughkeepsie—Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Kingston—Thursday, Oct. 27.
Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28.
Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29.

JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Lieut-Governor.
Amsterdam—Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Gloversville—Thursday, Oct. 27.
Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28.
Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29.
Albany—Monday, Oct. 31.
Hudson—Tuesday, Nov. 1.
Kingston—Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Poughkeepsie—Thursday, Nov. 3.
Newburgh—Friday, Nov. 4.
New York City—Saturday, Nov. 5.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION.

Mt. Vernon—Oct. 29. Speaker, Paul
Augustine.

Newburgh—Oct. 29. Speaker, L. C.
Fraina.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS, SECTION RICHMOND COUNTY.

Saturday, October 29—Castleton
avenue and Elizabeth street, West New
Brighton. Speakers, W. A. Walters
and E. Moonells of New York.

What Means This Strike?

Five Cents

IN ITALIAN

S. L. P. VS. S. D. P.

Five Cents

N. Y. Labor News Co.

25 City Hall Place, N. Y.

THE HEROIC AGE

Future of the Socialist Movement De-
pends Upon What We Do To-day.

The men of the Active Brigade were
busy last week. They kept us on the
jump, filling orders for literature, and
listing new readers.

The propaganda work done last week
is sure to bear fruit in increasing the
number of those having a clear line of
social progress to work for.

Propaganda effort such as that of
last week is really the kind of work
we ought to keep up all the time. To
depend upon the seasons when the
capitalist parties whip up political en-
thusiasm limits our main efforts to a
few brief weeks just prior to elections.
Our campaigning should not wait upon
capitalist convenience and purpose. It
must be continuous.

The future of the Movement de-
pends largely upon what we do to-
day. Persistent work and patience in
education now will tell in a Movement
of greater magnitude later on—a
Movement which will make itself felt
in every nook and corner of the na-
tion.

For a time we of the S. L. P. will
have to be more alert, persistent, and
tireless than ever; then will come
plenty of new adherents to make the
work lighter for the intrepid band
which to-day, caring naught for ap-
plause, works to further a great prin-
ciple.

Sometimes Socialists are heard to
deplore the slowness of the Move-
ment's progress, and yet, as J. Hol-
land Rose, the English historian, re-
cently remarked, Socialism has been
the most noteworthy phenomenon of
the past fifty years.

We live in the Heroic Age of the
Movement, whose call is:

"Do thy part
Here in the living day, as did the great
Who made old days immortal!"

Do thy part. Teach the workers
that they must think for themselves,
must organize to emancipate them-
selves. The leagued fraud of capital-
ist press, pulpit, and politician cannot
stand against single truth and the
courage of men who, despite lies and
abuse, keep steadily at the work of
enlightening the proletariat.

The roll of honor list of those send-
ing two or more subscriptions during
the week, is:

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	4
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. ..	3
J. W. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal. ...	2
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo.	4

STODEL'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

Middletown, October 24-25-26.
Meriden, October 27-28-29.
Bridgeport, October 31-November 1.
South Norwalk, November 2-3.
New Haven, November 4-5.

PASSONNO IN CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, November 1-2.
Rockville, November 3.
Mystic, November 4.
New Haven, November 5.
Bridgeport, November 6-7.

HARTFORD, CONN., ATTENTION!

Frank E. Passonno, S. L. P. candidate
for Governor of New York, will be in
Hartford and speak evenings at the fol-
lowing dates and places:

TUESDAY, November 1—Gold and
Main streets.

WEDNESDAY, November 2—Main
and Village streets.

THURSDAY, November 3—Park and
Lawrence streets.

All readers are requested to be present
and to bring along their shopmates.

If rainy or stormy weather should in-
terfere with holding the street meeting,
it will be held in S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm
street.

1885. SEC. HARTFORD, CONN. 1910.

Twenty-five years of stress and struggle
have passed with Section Hartford, S. L. P., and in all these years the
Section never surrendered, nor even "re-
organized." It steadfastly maintained
the original organization. It is therefore
worth while to remember the twenty-
fifth anniversary. Accordingly, a GRAND
RECEPTION will be given on SATUR-
DAY evening, November 12, at S. L. P.
Hall, 34 Elm street, Hartford, Conn.
The original founder of the organization
will render a historic review of the prin-
ciple occurrences in those twenty-five
years. Several "old-timers" from the
neighboring cities have been invited to
be present and address the audience on
this occasion. There also will be music
and other attractions.

Admission 50 cents a person. Refresh-
ments free.

All are cordially invited.

Organizer.

F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	9
S. A. J. Stodel, Rockville, Conn.	12
W. Eberly, Chicago, Ill.	4
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	7
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	2
M. H. Roberts, St. Paul, Minn.	2
S. L. P. Section, St. Paul, Minn.	2
R. Kats, Winona, Minn.	7
W. L. Kolkmeier, St. Charles, Mo.	6
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	4
H. Haman, Omaha, Neb.	9
K. Gronroos, Englewood, N. J.	3
E. Reinsten, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
H. Eisenack, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
F. H. Joss, Syracuse, N. Y.	3
N. Y. S. E. C.	4
T. Bernine, Piqua, O.	2
P. Kendall, Toledo, O.	2
W. O. Nelson, Altoona, Pa.	2
R. McL., Philadelphia, Pa.	2
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburg, Pa.	2
A. Pieler, Panama	8
G. Oldroyd, Woonsocket, R. I.	2
T. Newman, Houston, Texas	3
D. G. O'Haprahan, Seattle, Wash. 25	1
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	5
W. H. Curtis, Kenosha, Wis.	3

Prepaid cards sold: Tacoma, Wash.,
\$10.00; Seattle, Wash., \$7.00; St. Paul,
Minn., \$9.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Orders one dollar and over were as
follows:

Los Angeles, Cal.	\$23.60
Chicago, Ill.	20.80
Cincinnati, O.	12.35
Santa Clara, Cal.	6.00
Conn. S. E. C.	6.40
N. Y. S. E. C.	5.00
New York	6.93
Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.30
Baltimore, Md.	5.00
Omaha, Neb.	7.65
Washington, D. C.	4.00
Jersey City, N. J.	4.00
Hoboken, N. J.	3.54
Toledo, Ohio	5.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	5.00
Boston, Mass.	2.50
Roanoke, Va.	2.00
Holyoke, Mass.	2.70
Jamestown, N. Y.	2.70
Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
Rockville, Conn.	4.00
Wrangell, Alaska	2.25
Altoona, Pa.	1.50
No. Attleboro, Mass.	1.50
Scranton, Pa.	1.25
New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Dighton, Kans.	1.00
Elizabeth, N. J.	1.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.00
Walker Mills, Pa.	1.00

There were half a hundred orders
for varying amounts under one dollar
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The eight Nutmegs who stand at the
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